



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYING, MICHIGAN.

## DANGER OF TROUBLE.

### UNEASY FEELING PREVAILS AT HAZLETON, PA.

General Gobin at Loss How to Deal with Amazonian Raiders—Men in Women's Clothes Said to Have Participated in Assault.

### Militia in Readiness.

The Hazleton, Pa., strike situation may be summarized thus: Over 10,000 men are on strike, with no prospect of settlement; sporadic outbreaks of violence are occurring near the outlying colonies and the withdrawal of troops is not only without consideration, but the guard lines of several of the camps are being constantly strengthened, and the wisdom of bringing more cavalry is being discussed. It was said that if the soldiers are kept there much longer the Sheridan troop of Tyronne, attached to the Second brigade, will be ordered out. A captain of General Gobin's staff is authority for the statement that an uneasy feeling prevails at headquarters in consequence of the outbreaks and the fact that a few days ago the indication they hold of the underlying disturbance. The brigade commander admitted that the action of the raiding women was giving him much perplexity. He does not care to use force against them and has instructed the soldiers in case of necessity to use only the force of their sabers upon the "amazons." The story reached the general that many men were in the attacking crowds disguised as women.

### FORGETFULNESS KILLS FIVE.

#### Wreck Said to Be Due to an Engineer's Blunder.

Five killed, three injured and one narrow escape is the result of a head-on collision on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, between two freight trains at Howard, Wis. The freight was No. 21, west bound, loaded with general merchandise, and 24, east bound, loaded chiefly with flour from Minneapolis. Ten cars of freight, together with both locomotives, were derailed and dished and more or less damaged. The wreck was cleared of debris and no through trains were delayed. The west-bound freight, No. 21, was delayed somewhat and passed Irvine considerably behind time. It is supposed that the engineer, being behind, forgot that he was to pass No. 24 near that point and was consequently running through at the usual speed. No telegraph wires were involved, as both trains were regulars and trainmen had standing orders regarding the passing. Charles Horn, conductor of No. 21, claims that he still had one minute to make the stop before the scheduled time of No. 24. Train No. 24 had the right of way and was in charge of Conductor Washington, of Minneapolis.

### BUYS 15,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND.

#### Illinois Central Makes a Big Purchase in Alabama.

The Illinois Central Railroad, through its agents, has purchased 15,000 acres of coal lands in Marion and Walker counties, Alabama, and will open mines upon them at once for the purpose of obtaining coal to supply the needs of its system. The lands are located on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, about ninety-five miles from Holly Springs, Miss., where that road intercepts the Illinois Central, and on them is a vein of coal from three to four feet thick. The deal involves about \$100,000.

### Standings of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

Club	W.	L.
Baltimore	38	34
Brooklyn	35	47
Boston	37	36
Pittsburgh	35	47
New York	37	36
Chicago	35	47
Cincinnati	35	47
Philadelphia	32	50
Cleveland	33	50
Louisville	31	53
Washington	28	55
St. Louis	27	56

### The Showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

Club	W.	L.
Indianapolis	30	34
Detroit	28	36
Columbus	28	36
St. Paul	28	36
Grand Rapids	28	36
Milwaukee	28	36
Kansas City	28	36

### Lynchers Not Known.

"The slayers of the men are unknown." This is the concluding sentence of the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the lynching of the five men at Versailles, Ind. The verdict pleases those who justify the hanging of the quietest. On the other hand, threats have been made—by friends of the victims to have blood for blood.

### Genom Kills Himself.

Because his parents said they would not receive his wife into their home, Geo. J. Banday, a Chicago lawyer, committed suicide at six days ago. The body of the man was found in his room at the Hotel Warren, in a dangerous condition, but physicians say she may recover. Banday and his wife took morphine with the intention of dying together.

### Storm King Reaps a Crop.

The farmers along the Bayou in Jefferson County, Texas, are the heaviest losers from the terrible storm of Sunday evening. The rice crop was the largest in years and was ready for harvesting, but hundreds of acres were totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$150,000.

### Store Is Destroyed.

The company store at Blountsburg, N. M., owned by the Raton Coal and Coke Company was blown up by gunpowder. The building and contents were destroyed.

### Peasants Are Ruined.

The bad harvest affects seriously Russian provinces and it is feared that it will be felt in 1905, as the drought has prevented sowing winter wheat in a large area. The immense reserve stocks will prevent a famine, but the peasants are ruined for several years.

### Snowfall in Colorado.

Reports received at the Denver weather bureau indicate a general snowfall in the mountains. The snow is several inches deep at Cripple Creek and at Central City.

### Uncle Sam After Him.

Within a very few weeks Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, at present military attaché of the United States embassy at London, will be court-martialed on the charge of discrepancies in his accounts as engineer officer while for some time stationed at Savannah, Ga.

### \$50,000 for Each Life.

The Austrian consul at Philadelphia has written to his secretary in Hazleton, Pa., Dr. Theodorovich. Legal proceedings, the communication says, will be instituted against the United States in \$50,000 damages for each life lost in the Lat-damer shooting.

## DIE OF HUNGER 'MID PLENTY.

### Wisconsin Woman Starves Rather than Touch an Annuity.

Word comes from Port Atkinson, Wis., that rather than touch an annuity from a distant uncle she had come to look upon as blood money, Mrs. Laura Armitage starved herself to death, notwithstanding there was nearly \$3,000 in a bank to her credit. With the demise of this eccentric woman ends a romance which had its beginning in England more than twenty years ago. William Armitage was the younger son of an English lord, and when he married a pretty ballet dancer he was packed off to America, wife, luggage and all. Being passionately fond of duck hunting, he bought a farm near Lake Koshkonong and died about ten years ago, and the older brother and heir to the title offered the widow an annuity of \$400 on condition that she remain in America. Mrs. Armitage has since lived in a dingy lodging house in Port Atkinson with only a few faithful dogs for companions. Her mind has been affected for some time, and it is believed that brooding over her exile from her native land caused her to reach the conclusion that it was not right to accept from her husband's family. The county authorities were talking about sending the woman to an asylum, but it was a delicate matter, and before they got around to it death had ended her sufferings.

### NOT FOOD BUT SHELTER.

#### Lack of Proper Housing Will Cause Suffering in Klondike.

Hope for those who have staked in the Klondike is held out by Frank Snyder, who came down on the steamer Humboldt, after having spent five years in the Yukon. He does not believe there will be any deaths from starvation, though he admits that food will be scarce. The lack of shelter, however, is a serious condition confronting the miners in the gold belt than starvation. "An outfit that would last one man a year can be made to hold out eighteen months by judicious trading. Do not understand that I am advising any one to go there this winter. I am simply stating facts to encourage those who have friends in the North. Lack of shelter will, in my opinion, be responsible for more suffering in the Klondike than will famine. It costs \$1,000 for a fair log cabin already built and the time and labor in constructing it would amount to about the same. Where the newcomers with light outfits and empty pockets will find their heads in an unsolved problem." As to the mining outlook Snyder declared that \$25,000,000 will be taken this winter from the strike in the Klondike. The Colorado creek, while the Birch, Miller and Munroe districts will be washed about \$200,000.

### KEPT HIS WORD.

#### Returned Klondiker Divides Wealth with His Old Partner.

Eight years ago J. F. Taylor was engaged in business in California with J. C. New. Business was dull and they were compelled to give up. Without dissolving partnership, the men decided to part and made an agreement that should fortune smile on either they would divide Taylor bought a ranch near Cedar creek, Idaho, where he now resides. New went to Alaska, and was one of the first to strike a strike in the new gold fields, securing three claims. He hunted up Taylor for last Sunday near Kendrick, in Idaho, and gave him a title to a half-interest in the claims. Taylor also received \$27,000 as his half-share of the earnings of the claims. He has been offered \$100,000 for the claims.

### No Plea for Mercy to Deputies.

Widespread as is the strike in the Hazleton (Pa.) region, there has been no concerted action by the men at the different camps. All the strikers are working for the same end—an increase of about 10 per cent. in wages—but they go about as separate clans. Some of them are raising a side issue about the company store, where they are subject to its abuses, but others have no complaint of this nature to make. At the Cox Bros' mines, at Drifton, Stockton and Beckley the men are paid in cash. They had been uneasy, however, for some time and this uneasiness resulted in about three hundred men at Beckley joining the strikers. To a great extent the strikers have been restrained from open acts of violence by the priests, whose influence prevails to a remarkable degree. At several turbulent meetings which threatened to end in bloodshed the prelates have gone among the excited foreigners, commanding silence and forcing them back. They warn the men that to destroy the coal companies property is only to take food from their own mouths by shutting off future employment. The priests, however, have no plea for mercy to the deputies who shot the men at Lattimer, and some of them are active members of the committee that is to push the murder charges in court. It is now certain that no attempt will be made to arrest the strikers at once. The sheriff deplores the action of General Gobin's declaration that he will protect the sheriff's men just as long as he is in command has cooled the ardor of those who were for going about the matter hastily. The strike leaders are at Beckley, denying the right of General Gobin to enforce such an order, but they admit that he has the power. District Attorney Fell, it is said, is against an immediate serving of warrants, though he is interested in the prosecutions.

### But Seven Cases in the City.

New Orleans caught its second wind Monday morning and the breeze of excitement that prevailed Sunday morning subsided. At first there was a disposition to leave town, but when people summed up matters and found that there were only seven imported cases of yellow fever in the city, and that they had been quarantined at the city, they began to wait until the condition should become aggravated before making a break for other parts. There was, therefore, no heavy outgoing travel and very little incoming. The natives have, contrary to expectation, no inclination to desert the existence of yellow fever, any what ever depression exists is due to the fact that business, which was 30 per cent. above the corresponding month of last year, has received a setback as a result of the city's institution of quarantine measures against this city. Up to the present writing the attitudes of the board of health announced that there has been no change in the situation. There are still only seven cases. None has yet proved fatal and the bulletin from infected quarter were of a favorable nature. It is daily becoming evident that the first case of yellow fever originated in Ocean Springs and that all other points have caught the infection from that place. Dr. J. H. Parnell, the Vicksburg yellow fever expert, who found two cases of dengue fever existing there, proceeded to Palatka, and reports that all the sickness in Palatka was malarial fever, and that there is no danger from that point. At Biloxi, Miss., the condition of affairs as regards the fever is not materially changed from the former reports. Most of those sick are improving rapidly. The conditions of all are favorable.

### Big Fire in California.

A fire at Iron Mountain, Cal., destroyed property belonging to the Mountain Copper Company valued at nearly \$200,000.

### Were Told Sixty-five Years.

After nearly three months' illness here (twelve days), 18,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district returned to work

Thursday in accordance with the action taken at Wednesday's convention authorizing the men to resume work in all the mines complying with the provisions of the scale of 65 cents adopted at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 miners who did not work on the 1st of May is estimated that the strike, which lasted sixty-five working days, cost the people of the Pittsburgh district from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of this amount the miners lost \$2,250,000 in wages. The strike against the De Arnolds will continue indefinitely, with no prospects having been made to assess the working miners 5 per cent. of their wages to defray the expenses of keeping up the fight until 65-cent rate is made uniform throughout the district. Originating as it did in the petty disagreement between the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company and its drivers and their employers, and having spread until it now affects nearly 10,000 men and most of the principal operators of the middle coal fields, this strike has been one of the most peculiar ever inaugurated in the region. The miners have no organized representatives, they do not know exactly for what they strike, except that they feel that they have been unfairly treated and that they want more pay. In 50 per cent. of the idle colonies they are at a loss to say how much they want, and in such cases they have quit work without even asking for an increase.

### BIG COMBINE OF BAKERS.

#### Three Large Concerns Enter the Strong Combination.

A gigantic bakery combination is said to be among the probabilities of the near future. The consolidation, if carried out on the lines reported, will include the three great companies, which now virtually control the situation in their respective territories—the American Biscuit Company, the New York Biscuit Company and the United States Biscuit Corporation. The capital stock will be \$30,000,000 and the bonded indebtedness \$3,000,000. The corporations mentioned operate some 150 of the largest bakeries in the world, the American having its territory in the West, the New York in the Middle section, and in the East, and the United States in the Southern-Middle States. A few days ago it became apparent that something was up in the world of biscuits and lumps. Stock of the New York company made a sharp gain to \$35, and Wednesday touched \$60, selling Thursday at \$63 a share. There were large buying orders from the very best financial interests, and while there was no confirmation of the rumored consolidation, brokers on the exchange gave it more than credence. The companies have all been losing money for some time, and the stockholders have demanded a cessation of the war.

### CUBAN WAR IS SPREADING.

#### So Says Sagasta, the Liberal Spanish Leader.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish liberal leader, in an interview on the subject of the Cuban insurrection, says that the uprising, instead of dying out, is spreading considerably. In his opinion, Sagasta says, the situation in the Philippine Islands is serious. He also asserts that the Carlist propaganda in Spain cannot be viewed with indifference, and expresses the belief that a reconciliation between the political parties in Spain is impossible, so long as the conservatives are in power. In conclusion Senor Sagasta says: "In my opinion the cortex will not meet, but if it does meet its existence is ephemeral." The liberal leader refused to express himself regarding the relations between the United States and Spain. The position of the Bank of Spain continues to greatly concern commercial circles, owing to its immense note circulation. Paris exchange has reached 31.50, the highest on record. As the bank has lent the state 100,000 pesetas, repayable without interest, its affairs would become critical in the event of the bank incurring losses on loans, in the absence of sufficient guarantees against current accounts and note circulation.

### Millions for Milan.

Ex-King Milan of Serbia has inherited the entire fortune of the late Baron Balch, amounting to many millions of francs. Baron Balch was the heir of Prince Michael III. of Serbia, who died in 1884, and was succeeded on the Serbian throne by Prince Milan.

### Salmon Enough for All.

The salmon catch of the past season has been the largest ever known in the Northwest. Two and a half million salmon and as many hump-back salmon were caught at the mouth of the Fraser River.

### Killed in a Wreck.

Seven men were killed and six injured in a freight wreck on the Erie Railroad at Hazleton, I. T. All the victims were stealing a ride in a car.

### Peace Plan Is Agreed To.

It is stated that the proposed peace accepted Russia's proposal that the evacuation of Thessaly shall begin one month after the treaty of peace is signed.

### Forty Perish Underground.

A most serious accident has occurred at the Champion Reefs mine near Madras. Forty persons are known to have been killed.

### Yellow Fever in Nicaragua.

Yellow fever has appeared at Leon, in Western Nicaragua. Several natives have died of the disease recently, and it is spreading.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 40c to 50c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c.

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## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

#### Wheat Crop Throughout the State Expected to Be Great—Violators of the Ota Law Will Be Prosecuted—Rich Coal Discoveries Reported.

Big Crops in Michigan. Secretary of State Gardner says that reliable reports of actual thrashing of 45,000 acres of wheat show an average yield of 17.34 bushels per acre. The area in wheat as reported last May was 1,513,510 acres, thus indicating a total yield of 26,218,987 bushels. The final estimate will be made next month. It is believed that the Michigan crop is the largest since 1892, when it exceeded 25,000,000 bushels. The indications are that oats will yield twenty-five bushels and barley nineteen bushels to the acre. Corn has made slow growth during the past month, but has not yet been injured by frost and promises an excellent crop. The conceded damage to late potatoes by dry weather has been estimated at 25 per cent. of the crop, and apples and peaches from one-fourth to one-fifth of an average crop.

#### Wants Her \$20.

Mrs. Laura Spratt, an active member of several Jackson societies, has had a writ issued for Prof. Leon Morand, who claims to be a European delinquent. A week ago Mrs. Spratt let Morand have a \$20 gold piece to magnify, so the delinquent could diagnose the illness of Mrs. Spratt's husband. The money was handed over, together with \$5, as pay for the \$20 gold piece. Morand, however, disappeared, leaving Mrs. Spratt with a broken heart and a broken bank account. She has not seen since, and as he did not return the money Mrs. Spratt believes she was swindled.

#### Oleo Offenders.

The dairy and food inspectors exchanged districts this week and the result has been the securing of a dozen or more samples of oleomargarine colored to resemble butter. The dealers will be prosecuted. Several of them begged for mercy when they found they had been detected. Thus far only thirty cases have been taken out in the state, but one or two more are being prosecuted. On Sept. 1 last year 250 licenses, thirty-five of which were wholesalers, had been taken out.

#### Fireproof Work.

A fire which started in Alex. Bohm's saloon building destroyed quite a section of the business part of Osceola. The village hall, jail and hose tower were burned to the ground, as were four adjoining dwellings. The village has nothing left but vacant lots. The residents are probably all hurried. The general opinion is that the fire was of incendiary origin.

#### Are After Gold.

Representative Sagastians have organized what will be known as the Clear Water Mining Co., for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in the Rainy Lake district of Ontario, where "Joe" Steele, a local land holder, is alleged to have found some valuable deposits of gold.

#### Minor State Matters.

The Odd Fellows at Howell have split. A new lodge has been formed. The corner stone of a new Polish Catholic church was laid at Grand Rapids.

Burglars entered L. C. Shelley's residence, at Bakerport, but were frightened away.

Four sets of officers' quarters, to cost \$20,000, will be built at Port Huron at the Soldiers' Home.

Duncan McNaughton, of Port Huron, who was injured in a runaway accident, is dead.

Philip Kettle, a Jackson market man, was probably fatally injured in a runaway accident.

The freshmen class at the Michigan Agricultural College this fall will contain about 150 members.

Rev. Wm. Gates died at Benton Harbor, aged 57 years. He was a pioneer preacher in Michigan.

Another attempt was made to burn up the extensive saw mill plant of Columbus C. Barker in Bay City.

James Fuchman, of Omaha, will deliver addresses on beet sugar growing to the farmers of Bay County.

At Schenck's the mine mine distillery of George H. Briggs was destroyed by fire, together with all stock and machinery.

Mrs. Mark Oppenheim, wife of a leading Dowagiac merchant, fell down a cellar way and broke one arm and two ribs.

The apple crop in Berrien County, especially the southern part, is practically a total failure. There will not be one-tenth of a crop.

Keeper A. M. Southwick, of Jackson, was arrested by a convict with a knife and a month ago, in a critical condition.

Miss Mabel Severns, daughter of United States District Judge Henry F. Stevens, was married at Mount Carmel to James Bird Baker.

Joseph Darling, Peter De Neau and Mrs. Mary Cuthbertson, who escaped from jail at Port Huron, were captured near Courtright, Ont.

Minnie Munger, of Shepardsville, got in front of the engine of a moving machine which was in operation and one foot was cut off close to the ankle.

At Charlotte Marshall Shepherd had his hand and arm broken in a tussle with Joe Johnson and a man named Kemp, whom he was taking to the station.

A 15-year-old son of George Meyers, a farmer living near Willow, was seriously injured in a runaway accident. A heavy land roller passed over his body.

Governor Piggree broke the pardon record for a boy by releasing eight convicts. All of whom were serving long terms for serious offenses; and paroling two short-term convicts.

The close of the convention of Hoos in Detroit, was a grotesque affair. The election of officers resulted in the selection for Grand Snark of A. W. White, of Kansas City; Senior Hoos, W. H. Milne, of Chicago; Junior Hoos, W. H. Milne, of Chicago; and Secretary, W. H. Milne, of Chicago.

Things are shaping themselves for the election of officers in the city of Bay City. Within six months several test holes and a number of shafts have been sunk, by outside parties, with considerable means. Local concerns are securing options on farm lands for the mining of coal only.

Copper has been struck in the exploring shaft in the Fulton property. Keweenaw County, and the showing is regarded as promising.

Five of Livingston County's pioneers died during the year that has passed since the last meeting of the County Pioneer Society, according to the list kept by the necrologist.

The produce firm of Jossman & Allen, of Oxford, received a telegram from Detroit quoting the price of rye ten cents per bushel higher than the real price. The all of whom were serving long terms for serious offenses; and paroling two short-term convicts.

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## Forest fires are raging south and west of Muskegon City.

A large flock of quail has taken up quarters in Hastings.

The standing pine in Marquette County will be exhausted in two years.

Horace Heston, an old pensioner living near Fenton, was robbed of \$43.

Jacob Brechtel, of Blumfield, a well-to-do German farmer, committed suicide.

Tommy Kennedy, an 8-year-old Port Huron lad, was killed in a runaway accident.

Frank Hogan, who escaped from jail at Sheboygan, Wis., was captured at St. Joseph.

Gertie Trumbull, a young and inexperienced girl, disappeared at Battle Creek.

The tannery, barn and two dwellings belonging to Jacob Hoffman at East Tawas burned.

Gustave Kennberg, a well-known Owosso drug clerk, dropped dead in the street. Heart disease.

The dead body of a new-born infant was found in a D. & M. freight car at Grand Haven.

W. C. Gannett, of Traverse City, cut an artery in one of his hands and nearly bled to death.

It is said that a gang of horse thieves is operating in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.

The authorities at Charleston have a single rig in their hands and they would like to find the owner.

The annual reunion of the Seventh Michigan cavalry will be held in Kalamazoo on Oct. 19.

The mercenary climbed above 100 degrees in the shade in the upper peninsula during the hot wave.

The national anti-spiritualists' association will perfect county organizations throughout Michigan.

The sheriff at Kalamazoo County officers are after the dynamiters who have been operating near Galesburg.

Rev. Anderson O. Marshall, mayor of Corunna, formerly a Free Methodist, has been ordained as a Baptist minister.

Rosa McDonald and George McKay, who were under arrest at Port Austin, charged with disorderly conduct, broke jail.

Claude Leachman has been bound over to the circuit court at Port Huron on the charge of stealing thirteen bushels of wheat.

Thieves entered the residence of W. F. Davidson at Port Huron and ran off with a savings bank containing a Columbia half dollar.

A bicycle hater placed a board filled with pointed nails on the bicycle path just out of Flint. Twenty-five punctured tires was the result.

David G. Back, of Vassar, pleaded guilty at Caro to the charge of bigamy and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Ionia.

Saginaw will hire three extra school teachers and will buy a building to provide for the children the regular schools cannot care for.

The 5-month-old baby of Mrs. Frank Darling, a Battle Creek widow, was fatally scalded by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water.

The 4-year-old son of August List, of Rogers City, was instantly killed at a barn-raising. A timber slipped and hit the lad on the head.

The Michigan Central Railroad officials have agreed to sell the Jackson V. M. C. A. and erect a building for the use of the railroad employees.

Deputy Railroad Commissioner Wedemeyer and Mechanical Engineer Moore are on a tour of inspection of the Michigan Central and the upper peninsula railroads.

The attorney-general refuses to give an opinion on the constitutionality of the recent law, giving counties the right to vote to rescind the county road system. He says the question should go to the supreme court.

Marshall Beresford has unwearied a youthful robber gang composed of some fifteen boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years, who have been systematically robbing Owosso merchants and selling their plunder.

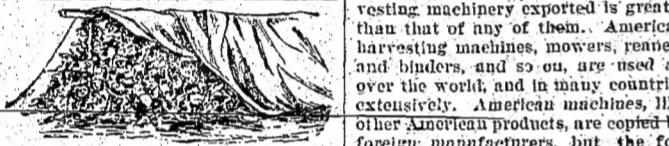
J. L. Somers & Co., coal operators of Cleveland, O., secured a coal mining rights from seven farmers near Ravenna, Ind., having leased nearly 700 acres. It is said that a four-foot vein was discovered on one farm.



FARMERS

Keep Milk Cans Clean. In the care of cans, they are to be kept clean and free from rust.

Protection Tomatoes. By exercising a little extra care, the season for ripe tomatoes may be prolonged for two or three weeks beyond the usual period.

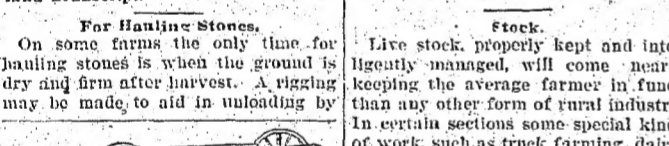


COVER FOR TOMATO VINES

of tomatoes drive sticks about four feet apart and nail strips of boards on the top at the height of the tomato vines.

Keep Wood Under Cover. The wood can be landed on a slight elevation near the shed it sometimes happens it must be wheeled a distance of fifty yards or more.

For Hauling Stones. On some farms the only time for hauling stones is when the ground is dry and firm after harvest.



A QUICK DUMPING DEVICE

lengthening out the wagon so that a platform can be built upon two strong poles, as shown in the illustration.

Blanching Celery. The old method of planting celery in trenches and blanching the stalks by piling soil around them is not much practised now.

But Few Will Heed. A prominent scientist who has made a careful study of oleomargarine advocates the use of this compound in preference to butter.

It is very easy to make a fresh less cost than butter and it is less likely to become rancid.

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HOT FIGHT AT HAND.

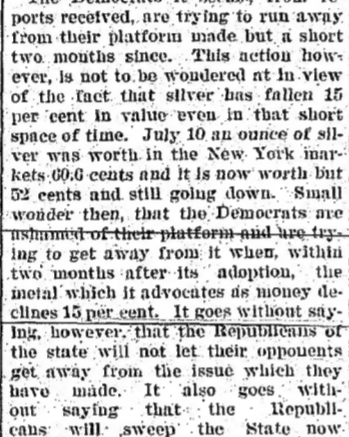
CAMPAIGN IN VARIOUS STATES TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE.

Republican Leaders Are Confident of Sweeping Success—Too Confident, It Is Suggested by Those Watching Events.

The Political Situation. Interest is beginning to center in the campaigns in the various states where elections are to be held this fall.

How is it that any party can now assume to win a battle with silver as the chief issue in states where they could not win on that issue a year ago?

A Public Benefactor.



Revival of Business.

When the whistle in the factory and the smoke in the stack, and the workman at his bench again and has his old job back.

Evils of Jealousy.

The physicians say that the entertainment of jealousy really has a disorganizing effect upon the body, and certainly it is disturbing to the mind.

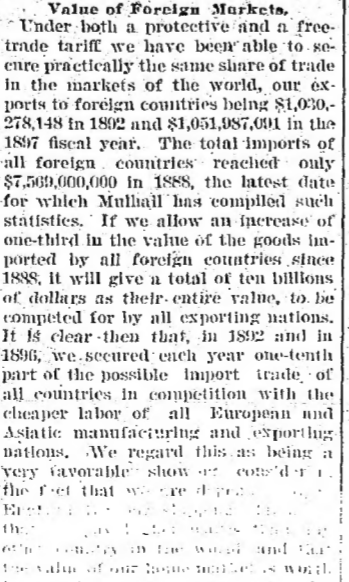
An Ignoramus.

Not one American in a thousand is in favor of the abominable tariff which is now on the eve of becoming law.

The Folly of It.

The statistics of the cotton crop for last year show it to have been 8,757,964 bales.

THE LAST WORD.



protection—merely eight times as much as we could possibly secure if we supplied all foreign countries with their entire import trade.

Pope Badly Defeated. The Populists in the Farmers' National Congress were badly defeated during its sessions.

The wheat question is a hard one for the silver patriots to explain. They are now saying the advance in wheat is the face of the fall in silver is due to scarcity of wheat.

Benefits the Laborer.

"The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces.

Mexico's Cheap Dollar.

With the Mexican dollar worth only 40 cents, the lot of the workman in that country does not compare favorably with that of our own workman.

Political Paragraphs.

Wool has made as big an advance as wheat in the past year. Is that the result of "scarcity," too?

Alfred (to McLean).

You take warning by my fate and keep that gold bond out of sight?

The more the coal strike is studied.

The more apparent it becomes that the reduction in coal tariff by the Wilson law is responsible for the low wages which caused it.

Did Mr. Bryan demand that \$1,500

he is to get for his Ohio speech in "gold coin of present standard weight and fineness?" That is the habit of his masters; why not Bryan, too?

Professor Wilson does not seem to

be much in demand as a campaign orator among the Democrats this year.

One remarkable development of the

opening months of the new tariff law is the general gratification with which it is accepted irrespective of party.

The physicians say that the entertain-

ment of jealousy really has a disorganizing effect upon the body, and certainly it is disturbing to the mind.

Not one American in a thousand is in

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last year show it to have been 8,757,964 bales. It has been sold for about \$350,000,000, or somewhere more than the total volume of the greenback currency.

THE LAST WORD.



for cotton-growers to think that their prosperity depends upon "doing something for silver" when all the silver produced in the country would not buy one in five of their cotton bales!—New York World (Dem.).

The End of It.

It seems only to be a question of time when Great Britain must cease to export any tin plates to the United States, and that time may probably be here very soon.

We hope so. This was the intent and

purpose of the McKinley tariff of 1890, and it is gratifying to learn, from an authoritative foreign source, that such a favorable result is being so quickly achieved.

Hard for Silverites.

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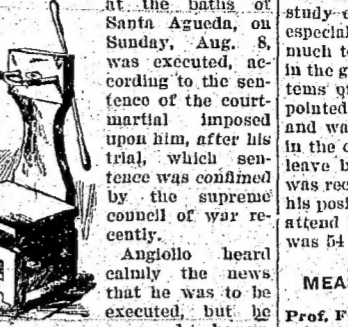
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THE LAST WORD.



THE GARROTE.

Description of the Machine Which Ended Gotti's Life. San Sebastian.—Michel Angiolo, or Gotti, who shot and killed Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain,



at the baths of Santa Agueda, on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed, according to the sentence of the court-martial imposed upon him, after his trial, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme council of war recently.

Angiolo heard calmly the news that he was to be executed, but he appeared to be surprised at the frequent visits of the priests, declaring they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell.

An executioner from Bourges performed the garroting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the anarchist: "Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

The garrote, on which Gotti died, is named after its inventor, a Spanish ironworker, who witnessed a bungling

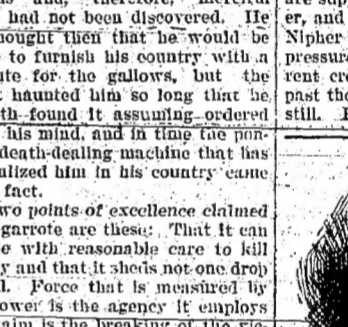
MEASURES WIND PRESSURE.

Prof. Francis E. Nipher Who Is Conducting Interesting Experiments. Professor Francis E. Nipher, of the chair of physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, is busy with a series of experiments by which he hopes to determine wind pressure and to establish a means of measuring the force of the wind at a high velocity.



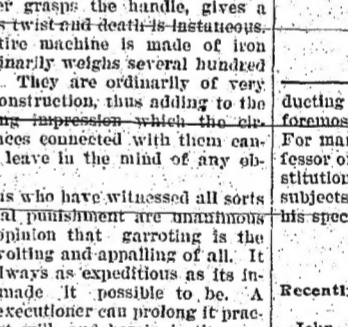
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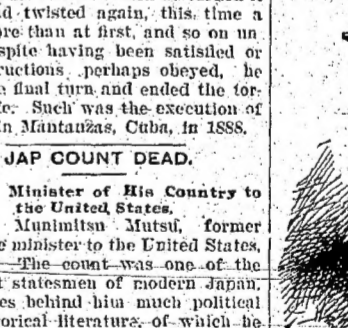
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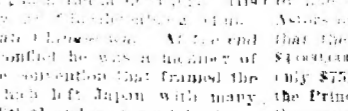
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tages that it did not formerly possess. Early in life Mutsu did much traveling. He spent a year in Germany during the Franco-Prussian war. After the fall of the Shogunate regime Mutsu lost much of his hopes and estate, and in 1883 came to America and Europe to study educational methods. He was especially fond of America and did much to introduce American methods in the government and educational systems of Japan. In 1888 he was appointed minister to the United States, and was very popular during his stay in the capital, which he was forced to leave because of ill health. His son was recently recalled to Japan and left his position as secretary of legation to attend upon the count. Count Mutsu was 54 years old.

MEASURES WIND PRESSURE.

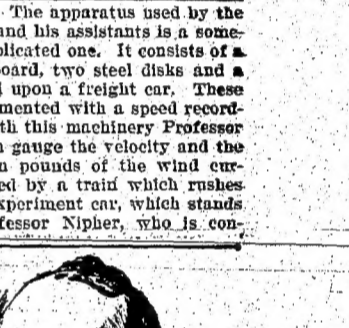
Prof. Francis E. Nipher Who Is Conducting Interesting Experiments. Professor Francis E. Nipher, of the chair of physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, is busy with a series of experiments by which he hopes to determine wind pressure and to establish a means of measuring the force of the wind at a high velocity.

Scientific men have so far been unable to discover an accurate method of determining the force of high winds. The professor has enlisted the interest of the Illinois Central railroad in his experiments, and that company has placed at his disposal a train with a fast engine, a special car for experiments, and a section of its tracks at



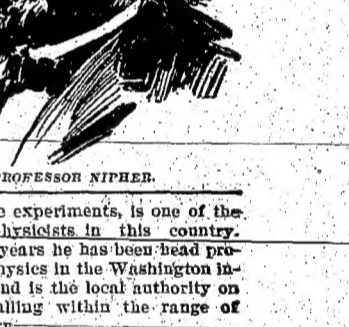
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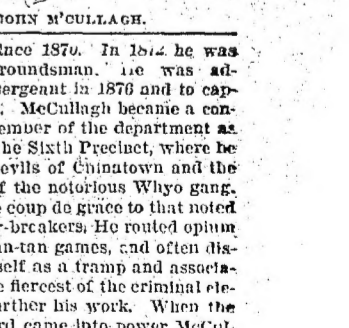
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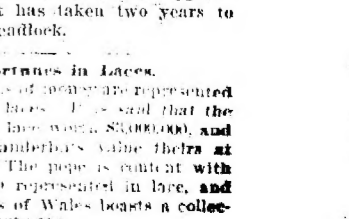
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# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 23, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter, May 1, 1896.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The silverites insist that the rise in wheat is due to scarcity only. But how about wool?

The farmers are rapidly getting back the \$80,000,000 which they lost in the value of their sheep under free trade.

Former Colorado Republicans are skimming back to their old party. They have had a great deal of unprofitable experience since leaving it.

Democrats will hire Bryan to make eleven speeches in Iowa during the campaign. The Republicans ought to chip in, and hire him for eleven more. He made several speeches in Iowa last year.

The Khyber pass, India, is the greatest slaughter pen in the world. It is estimated that not less than 500,000 soldiers have been killed in the pass since the time of Alexander the Great.

Speaking of the "growth of exports of manufactures under free trade," will the Democrats claim the recent foreign sales of American tin was due to their non-protective theory?

With Botes, of Iowa, and Puffer, of Kansas, drifting away from the 16 to 1 absurdity, there will soon be nobody to sit up with that feeble little patient but Mr. Bryan and Arkansas Jones.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

General Weyer is now directing his attention mainly to the destruction of the Cuban potato crop and other growing vegetables. He finds that starving Cubans to death is much safer for him than meeting them in battle.

Ex-Queen Lil tells a San Francisco interviewer that she "will return East, to oppose annexation." She might as well remain where she is. She is a back number. Old Glory will go up again at Honolulu, not to be pulled down.—Int. Ocean.

Our next advices from Hawaii will likely be that the Senate of the little republic has ratified the treaty to the United States. The document has already been approved by the foreign committee of the United States Senate.

The great miners' strike, which was declared on July 1, was brought to an end in Columbus, O., by accepting the compromise of 65 cents a ton. The total cost of the strike is about \$7,000,000. The miners lost nearly one half of this sum in wages.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

General Weyer, having failed in murdering and starving Cubans, now asks for enough troops to crowd them off the island. Unless this is done soon the island will not be worth much to Spain or anybody else. Cuba is very nearly a morgue now, in the portions held by Spain.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Herbert, advises an annual addition to the navy of two battleships and fifteen torpedo boats. He would increase the battleships on the Atlantic by six, and on the Pacific by the same number, and the total number of Torpedo boats to seventy-five. Mr. Herbert is an authority of weight in naval affairs.

This nation enrolls 16,415,197 pupils in her schools, an army of growing intelligence exceeding that of any other nation on earth. It is a pleasure to contemplate the many magnificent features in which our excels all other lands, but none give the satisfaction and assurance of permanence as does this one item of attendance upon our schools.

Mexican workmen, who get less than half what those of the United States get, are having a hard time now that they must take their pay in 40-cent dollars. The American Carpenter gets \$2.50 per day, in good 100-cent dollars, while the Mexican carpenter gets \$1.25 in coin worth 40 cents on the dollar. The real value of the \$1.25 which the Mexican gets is just 50 cents, against \$2.50 which the American carpenter gets.

## Additional Local Matter.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 23d., at the usual hour.

Mrs. E. Forbush and Miss Clara, were in town, Friday, shopping, and calling on their many friends. They are always welcome.

The standing of our school is attested by the fact that our graduates are admitted to the Agricultural College upon their diplomas, without examination.

Let the Presbyterian Church be filled, next Wednesday evening, to hear one of the most gifted women of the state, on a subject that should be of universal interest.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Claggett is getting to be a celebrated artist, as proven by his ornamentation of Blair's baggage and wardrobe, before starting on his wedding trip, last week.

The extensive repairs on the large mill of the St. & H. L. Co., at Lewiston, are completed, and the mill is running with a full force of men, both for night and day runs.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Rev. R. L. Cope is returned from the conference to the charge of Grayling and Roscommon, greatly to the satisfaction of his friends. Rev. S. G. Taylor will remain at Cheboygan.

Mrs. Arthur Brink and babies started south, for a visit, last Thursday, at Pinconning, thence to Lapeer and Flint. Art. ran down Saturday night, to visit with them over Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Ferguson came home from her visit, last Thursday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Billings, from near Standish, and her new granddaughter, Miss Billings.

F. Michelson loaded 120 head of yearling cattle, at Saginaw, last week, for the Houghton Lake farm, which averaged over 600 pounds each. We look for good returns from them next year.

Will Woodfield comes down from Waters, to stay over Sunday. He is pleased with his work and surroundings there through the week, but Sunday associations here seem to have greater attractions.

Jasper Annis, who nearly gave away as good a forty-acre farm in Beaver Creek as there is in the state, is at work in a wagon factory, in South Bend, Indiana, and we hear, would be glad if he were on the old place.

The banquet of the K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M., at the town hall in Lewiston, last week, was an unqualified success. Visiting members were present from Bay City, West Branch, Grayling, Gaylord, Fair View and Big Rock.

The Postoffice and residence of G. F. Owen, at Judge, burned Tuesday noon. Mrs. Owen and her daughter were home alone. We understand that the Mails were saved, but nearly all the household effects, and the barns, hay and grain, were consumed.

M. Cole spent State Fair week at the fair, and with his family, at Big Rapids, whom he found pleasantly situated and settled, with Miss Rosa Benson pleased with her new school work. He reports the State Fair an unqualified success.

About thirty members of the G. A. R. called on comrade Wisner, last Thursday night, to remind him that he was a year older. An enjoyable evening was passed, and the company gave him a fine G. A. R. pin, to remind him of the occasion.

Trueman & Flowers closed their market, last week, the advance in the price of meat and the small trade making it impossible to continue without a loss. It is to be regretted, as they had kept a neat place, and were very pleasant dealers.

Letters received here during the past week from J. C. H. Frantz and Jacob Knecht, from their home in Tennessee, indicate that they are not pleased with their new location. Both families have a great deal of sickness, their markets are very poor, and both will be glad to get back into the north. Moral: Let well enough alone.

Daniel McKay, who went to the Michipicoten gold fields, the first of the month, has returned, reporting the whole thing to be an immense fake, and no place for a poor man to go for a stake. If there is any gold there, he says, it is imbedded in the great rocks, and takes wealth to get it. As many men are coming away disgusted with the outlook as are going in elated with hope.

## Maple Forest Correspondence.

(Received too late for last week.)

Meetings are still largely attended at the Sherman school-house.

Kitty Cloer was seen taking Mrs. Hankinson to Buck's Corners, for a few days visit.

Claude Thompson and team commenced work on high wheels, Tuesday morning.

Miss Pauline Schreiber commenced school last Monday in District No. 3. We wish her success.

That frost we had, must have got the start of "Froze In," for we have not heard him peep since.

Frank Smith, while cutting well curbing, cut a bee-tree that was supplied with a quantity of honey.

Charlie, don't lean on the gate post too late, for it annoys the neighbors and look suspicious.

It is noticed that — is a frequent visitor at Joseph Charron's. Must be some attraction there.

C. Tompkins and wife were seen making a detour of the country. Why weren't you at church, Claude?

Ed. Wilkinson has raised the roof of his kitchen. Wonder if it was done by the appearance of the new baby girl?

A. Howse finished threshing sooner than expected, but found the colts as lively as ever, because they were in the tender care of "Buck Shot."

MINUS.

Cold weather has set in.

Snow and rain, Sunday morning.

James Nelson is digging a well for Frank Smith.

Mrs. Frank Hankinson, has been visiting at Judge.

"Froze In," if you are not dead, we would like to hear from you.

The heavy winds are blowing most of the fruit from the trees.

E. C. Sherman expects a large harvest of corn, this year. It is one of the finest fields of corn in the town.

Orlando Hicks intends to leave Maple Forest, for a term of school in Kalkaska County. It begins the first of October.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Vallad, and four other friends, were visitors at Gilbert Vallad's last week. Mrs. Strickland was also a caller.

Archie Howse intends lumbering in his swamp timber, this winter.

Better not take the "Dandy Team," Archie, or they will get hurt.

Will Hunter raised part of his house on his new farm, last Thursday, but owing to lack of help, and his timber not being in proper condition, it was not completed.

FROZE OUT.

It is Strange,

that some people who say they never read patent medicine advertisements will be found lunging home every now and then a bottle of some favorite medicine of theirs. We don't bother you with much reading, but just ask you to try a 10c trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion and stomach trouble. 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale by L. Fournier.

The October number of the Delin-

erator is called the autumn number, and its representation of the new Russian blouse-waists, fan back skirts and all the other autumn novelties in dress modes and millinery is made complete by a series of artistic color plates. The literary features include a bright and brisk novelette, "A Triumph of Mind," by Anna Eichberg King. Martin Orde continues "Clive Rayner's Adventures," his hero invading the apartments of a certain Russian Grand Duke. W. S. Edwards continues his instructions on Home Taxidermy; Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat includes a discussion of the new dispensation in shoes. Mr. Vick's answer to correspondents on flower raising and gardening are as helpful as usual.

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver or postage, and we will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches &c., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO., sep23-6w Indianapolis, Ind.

The farm house of Frank Peck, in South Branch township, burned last week Tuesday, with nearly all its contents. Mrs. Peck was at home alone, at the time, and discovered the roof on fire. After deciding the premises could not be saved, she carried out what she could, before being driven out by the flames. It is a hard blow, as they have struggled to make a home, and were just getting in comfortable shape.

Hollo!

Did you say that you were not feeling well, and that your stomach is out of order? Well then try a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and you are sure of relief. Constipation and indigestion cured. Sick headache cured. Greatest boon to mankind, and is being appreciated by thousands. It will get you a trial size bottle. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

## We are at the Front again

With a full and complete line of

## Dry Goods, Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

## Ladie's and Gent's Furnishings.

We are going to dispose of these goods at prices that defy any competition.

Be fair with yourselves, and hang on to your dollars until you see our

## Solid Fact Bargains.

Our Fall Stock presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest, well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Ladie's and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, &c. No question, but prices being satisfactory.

Depend on us for perfect satisfaction, and value for your money. We deserve your trade because we give the fairest and squarest opportunity for buying goods at rock-bottom prices.

We give you a cordial invitation to call and examine our FIVE AND TEN CENTS GOODS. You will save 100 percent on these goods.

## JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

## THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

\*PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.\*

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY.

\*STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.\*

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Grayling, Michigan.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

## Winchester PERFECTION

MEANS REPEATING RIFLE'S SINGLE SHOT GUNS AMMUNITION

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World.

Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.

FREE—Our new Illustrated Catalogue, WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

But few of the officers of the Farmers Institute Society were present last Saturday, corn and crops keeping them at home, but that there is large interest in the county is manifest. The Institute will be held early in December, and will be fully advertised as soon as the programme is complete. The following committees were appointed: Program and advertising, the President and Secretary: Hall, Ushers, &c., John Hanna, W. Batterson and F. F. Hoels; Reception and Entertainment, Wm. S. Chalker, Charles Amidon, and Wm. Woodburn; Exhibit, Perry Ostrand; E. T. Waldron and J. J. Coventry; Women's Section, Mrs. W. S. Chalker, Mrs. E. Cobb, and Mrs. Henry Funk.

The extension of the Lewiston division of the Michigan Central R. R. to Alpena is assuming form, and a corps of engineers will run the line this fall. It is certain to be built, and is only a question of time. The building of the D. & M. Road cuts the Central entirely off from Alpena business, and will hasten the building. This road would open up one of the richest farming countries in northern Michigan, and also one of the finest, most valuable tracts of hardwood in this state. The hardwood forests, the cedar, hemlock and other forest products along the line would give the new road plenty of business to pay a good percentage on the investment.

The train on which Mr. Cole was coming home, last week, ran into an open switch, north of Big Rapids, and crashed into an empty coach, disabling the engine, and making kindling of the coach. No one hurt, but some frightened.

On Friday evening, of last week, occurred one of the most interesting occasions, that has ever taken place in the history of Grayling Lodge F. & A. M., it being the dedication of their new hall, and conferring the third degree upon S. S. Phelps. The impressive ceremony was conducted by M. W. Grand Master L. B. Winsor, of Reed City, assisted by M. W. Grand Marshal Frank O. Gilbert, of Bay City, with appropriate Masonic emblems. The following visiting brethren were present: L. B. Winsor, of Reed City; L. Wood, Detroit; F. O. Gilbert, Bay City; A. B. Blsbee, Benton Harbor; E. E. Stone, Bay City; Geo. T. Tuxworth, H. B. Fuller, H. C. Collday, E. J. Putnam, M. E. Stanbrough, Martin Nelson, H. A. Bauman, J. T. Walsh, Peter Wicktum, of Lewiston; Geo. A. Pearl, Richmond; H. Souder, Blissfield; A. Lincoln, Oxford; W. C. Monroe, Detroit; John B. Carter, P. Richardson, Roscommon. Refreshments were served at the close, and the celebratory Honoluli Dish was given special attention.

# BUY

YOUR

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND HAY, OATS & FEED,

AT

### OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Selling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

## For Cash Only. During This Sale.

## A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS, therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month, The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

## NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents

Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "

Queen Bees, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10 "

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

## These are Regular ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared on sound principles. Dr. Marchaux's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.

No. 4. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, No. 15. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Relieves Pain.

No. 42. Cures Debility, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic. No. 43. Cures Catarrh, Menstrual, Night Sweats, Slight Fevers.

No. 41. Cures Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Water-brash. No. 40. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.

No. 25. Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice. No. 24. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.

No. 23. Cures Cholera Morbus, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness. No. 8. Cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Choleliths, Ulcers, Stomatitis, Heavy and Dull Feeling.

No. 6. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds. No. 17. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., AUGUST 28th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on October 6th, 1897, viz: Charles Paulley, Homestead Applicant, No. 1431, for the N.W. 1/4, Sec. 5, T. 28, N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Ashby, William S. Baker, Arthur E. Wakeley, Charles Sheenbarger, all of Grayling, Mich.

C. PALMER, Register.

## YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH EILERT'S TAR AND WILD CHERRY

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION

EILERT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS



## OUR BIG WHEAT CROP.

### HOW IT IS TRANSPORTED FOR EXPORT TO EUROPE.

Methods Employed on the Railroads, in the Elevators and at the Harbors—America May Export 200,000,000 Bushels During This Grain Year.

**Handling a Wheat Crop.**  
The world's eye is upon the United States, looking for its wheat supply, and there is every indication that we will have wheat enough to sell to make us all feel rich and happy. Late in August and in September the heavy movement begins, and thereafter the grain goes to Europe in a constant stream, amounting in ordinary years to about \$5,000,000 bushels, and it has run up to 132,330,336 bushels during this period. It would not surprise any of the more experienced wheat operators if the United States were called upon this year to supply the world something like 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. At 30 cents a bushel this would bring into the country \$160,000,000 in gold or its equivalent. Such enormous sums, however, are not earned without an enormous amount of labor. Part of this is that of the farmer, but another part, and one that forms a large share of the total cost to the consumer, is that of transportation.

The wheat fields of Europe fall so far short of feeding the people about them that hundreds of millions of bushels are drawn from sources thousands of miles distant. The three great wheat fields for this supply are our own, those of southern Russia,

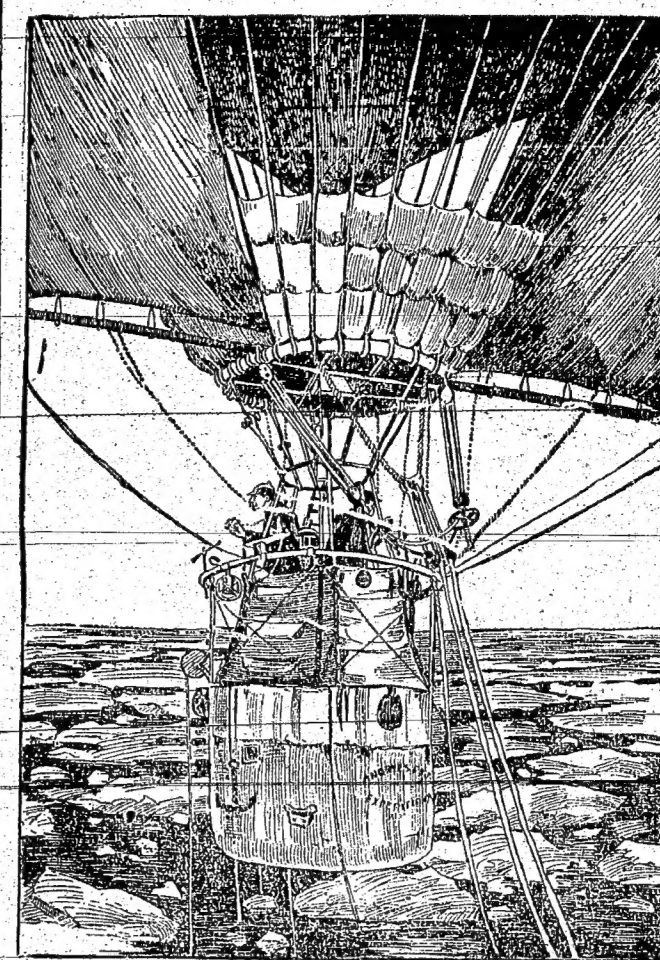
ular load. The railroad contracts to bring the grain from Chicago and deliver it alongside a vessel anywhere in New York harbor for 20 cents a bushel. The car is run into the elevator structure, where on the ground floor a man with a crowbar piles up the grain and the wheat comes rushing out and falls into a pit beside the car. There are iron gratings over the pit to keep out coarse objects and for the workmen to walk upon. Down at the bottom of the pit is the open end of an iron shaft, inside of which works an endless belt faced with steel cups set a foot apart. When the belt starts the grain is caught up in the cups and delivered in an almost unbroken stream at the top of the building, where the cups tip over as they start to return. In half an hour a car is unloaded and the last vestiges of grain are swept out and another car takes its place. All over the elevator floor are other cars unloading.

No wheat is loaded directly from the elevators into ships at harbor, but goes to them in barges. Beside the elevator tiers of vessels, built like canal boats, from the scales the grain comes pouring down 100 feet or more through chutes which end with steel telescopic pipes a foot in diameter. There are two or three of the chutes, and two pipes to a chute, and the pipes are pouring the grain into the hold of the barge at every hatchway. If a man were to hold his arm under one of those streams of grain it would be cut off as with a saw. In each hatchway of the barge is a man with his mouth and nose protected by muslin to keep the dust out. He is armed with a big wooden butter bowl, mounted on a handle. You think at first that he is going to shovel the wheat

States Treasury nothing less than fragments representing two-fifths of a bank note or greenback will be redeemed by Uncle Sam. "If that much of a note is presented the United States," writes Clifford Howard, on "Destroying a Million Dollars a Day," in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, "will allow the holder one-half the face value of it, while three-fifths of a note will be redeemed for full value. Of course, there are occasional exceptions to this rule.

"Some time since a man from New England forwarded a bunch of discolored paper money that he had found buried in a field. It had laid in the ground so long a time, and had been so generously feasted upon by worms, that it fell to pieces as soon as it was touched. It would have been utterly impossible for any one unacquainted with the secret marks that the government places on its bills to gather these decayed pieces of money together in their proper order; but some of the clerks in the redemption division of the treasury are particularly expert in sorting and deciphering bits of mutilated money, and through long years of experience are able to tell in an instant to what particular note or kind of note a certain scrap belongs. When the pieces contained in this bunch of old money were finally sorted and mounted it was found that while there was not one complete note remaining (not more than two or three scraps in some instances) the rightful owner was entitled to a redemption of four hundred dollars. Unfortunately for the man who found the money, he could not prove his ownership, nor could he make himself out to be what had become of the missing portions of the notes. Consequently, the United States was

## BALLOON IN WHICH ANDREE SAILED FOR THE POLE.



The balloon in which Prof. Andree sailed away for the north pole was built much after the fashion of other balloons. It had one distinctive feature. That is a strong guide rope which serves two all essential purposes. It holds the balloon at a uniform height and so prevents the gas from being diminished by expansion and overflow. It also serves as a hook to the floating vessel, which is equipped with three large and easily worked sails. This balloon had a capacity of 170,000 cubic feet in diameter at its widest part. The basket or car was seven feet in diameter and had a depth of five feet. Above the car was the observatory. The observatory was equipped with sextants, glasses and other instruments.

### KILL THE INCURABLES.

The Extraordinary Theory Advocated by a Chicago Woman.

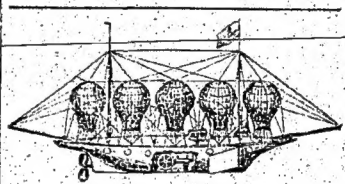
The proposition to kill all invalids, physical and mental, as well as the persistent and unreformable criminals, for their own and society's good, may have the support of sound and convincing argument, but it is in the line of the last thing one would expect to hear it advocated are those of a woman, yet there is a woman in Chicago, and she is a kind and devoted mother—who has actually started a campaign in favor of this plan of slaughter. Her name is Maud Maynard Noel and she has three children. She is a close student of sociological questions, and has written much for American and English magazines. There is nothing in her appearance to suggest the doctrines which shock so many of her friends. She is a tall, beautiful blonde. Her face is tender and thoughtful, and her every movement is full of grace and refinement. Regarding her theory Mrs. Noel says:

"One of the most perplexing questions in society is, perhaps, as to the best methods of dealing with its persistent criminals and incurables. Thousands are born yearly, monthly, daily into life, which means misery and pain in body or soul to the end of their days. Everybody knows this; everybody admits that such lives would be better un-lived; that a removal of hopeless cases of mental and physical deformity to a short grave would be a kindness to the race and an expression of ultimate love to the unfortunate themselves. How much suffering both to the weaklings themselves and to their possible posterity would be prevented by the humane taking away of the insane infirm life before the opening of its

way through a London fog. To this is attributed the fact that the sun looks red on a foggy day. The violet rays are absorbed by the solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, and only the red portions of the spectrum get through. The interesting additional statement is made in this connection that the old argand burner is much more successful in resisting a London fog than any of its later rivals.—Science.

### NEW STYLE OF AIRSHIP.

It Will Have Five Balloons and Be Self-Inflating.  
Plans for an aerial ship have been prepared by H. D. Toops, of Indianapolis. With five balloons, the ship will be 125 feet long, with fourteen staterooms. Hot air will heat the ship and inflate the balloons. Propellers will be used when it is necessary to drive



TOOPS' AIRSHIP.

against the wind. Parachutes will be carried to be used as life-preservers. Made of aluminum, the ship will weigh 5,000 pounds, but each balloon will have a buoyancy of 12,000 pounds. Toops says that a speed of thirty to forty miles an hour, ought to be attained against the wind. An Indianapolis and Cincinnati company is proposed to make the ships by the inventor, who says that enough money has been raised to build the first ship, and that work on it will be begun at once. Four of the balloons, it is estimated, will carry the ship loaded, leaving a fifth for emergencies.

### Permanent Paste.

Seak an ounce of refined gelatine in cold water for an hour, then drain off and squeeze out the water as much as possible. Put the gelatine in a jelly-bell and place the pot in a pan of hot water over the fire. When the gelatine has melted stir in slowly two and one-half ounces of pure alcohol. Put in a wide-mouthed bottle and cork tightly. This glue or paste will keep indefinitely, and can be melted for use in a few minutes by setting the bottle in a basin of hot water. As it contains a very small percentage of water, it affects the gloss of the prints but little and dries almost immediately.—Harper's Round Table.

### To Remove Tan and Freckles.

The juice of cucumbers pressed out with a lemon-squeezer is one of the most effective and simple remedies known for removing sunburn.

For removing freckles take one cup of milk and two spoonfuls of grated horseradish, and let it stand for one hour; then strain and bathe the face and hands in it.

A half a pint of rosewater and one spoonful of lemon juice is considered excellent for bathing the face in to remove tan.

A complexion wash, which is very highly recommended and removes freckles, is made of a quarter pound of oatmeal soap, shaved fine into one quart of soft, boiling water; stir until it is smooth and cool; then add a half pint of spirits of wine and a quarter ounce of oil of rosemary.

### A Cosmopolitan Meal.

An American traveling in Palestine describes an interesting dinner he ate recently at a hotel in Jericho. "We sat on the porch of the hotel at Jericho," he wrote, "after dinner, at which we were served with butter from Norway, cheese from Switzerland, marmalade from London, wine from Jerusalem, diluted with the water from the well of Shish, raisins from Ramleh, figs, oranges from Jericho; in no respect inferior to those from Jaffa of the Indian River, Florida, and almonds from the east of the Jordan, smoking Turkish tobacco, which, like the Turkish empire, is inferior to its reputation, and a cup of coffee from the corner grocery of Jericho."—Hartford Courant.

A parting gift—A brush and comb.

## HER PICTURES ON SALE.

Embarrassing Discovery Made by a New Orleans Society Beauty.

Mrs. Edward Bright, one of the most beautiful of the society leaders of New Orleans, has just succeeded in buying up a large stock of her own photographs, which were offered for public sale in many retail shops in this city. Mrs. Bright, who as Miss Ella Melie was the belle of New Orleans, was a queen of the Mardi Gras and was photographed in her costume. In some



MRS. EDWARD BRIGHT.

way the negative escaped from the hands of the photographer and found its way to New York. Prints were made of it for the purpose of illustrating a new process of photography. Of course nobody knew who the beautiful original was, and the prints were scattered broadcast. So long as the picture went to the photographer made only, Mrs. Bright did not hear of it. But when some enterprising photographer reproduced it in large sizes, labeled it "A Southern Beauty," and sold it to fancy shops, which offered the pictures for sale at 15 cents a copy, Mrs. Bright's friends in New York soon wrote to her about the matter, and the lady was naturally indignant. Her husband engaged a detective and ordered him to buy up all the copies he could. Disguised as a peddler of photographs he purchased all that were offered for sale. When he chanced into the shop of a dealer named Rosenbaum, in Park row, he found 600 of the prints. These had been bought at auction for \$3. When the detective offered to take the lot Rosenbaum demanded \$33, which was promptly paid. Then the dealer told the detective that he had a bundle of pictures of two more "Southern beauties," but when they came to be examined they were found to be not society women, but concert hall performers in New Orleans, in whom the detective was not interested. So the story is out. It is probable the supply of Mrs. Bright's pictures will increase and the offerings be so large as to go beyond the capacity of Mr. Bright's bank account to pay for.

### LOOKS YOUR COAT AND HAT.

Invention to Prevent Theft and Mistakes in Public Places.

Sneak thieves who have been harvesting hats, coats and umbrellas from hooks in restaurants, barber shops, and other places, will find something to thwart them in an invention just patented by a Chicago barber. The device is a combination hat, coat and umbrella hanger, which locks securely around a hook and holds the hat, coat or umbrella in place without breaking the hook and attracting attention. After a hat and coat have been hung on the lower arm of the device and the umbrella placed in its place the upper arm is brought down on the hat and coat, this movement also fastening the umbrella, and then the key is withdrawn. Each lock has a key of its own and no mistake can be made in taking another's clothing. "This latter mistake is of frequent occurrence in public places, and it is thought by the inventor he has solved the problem of preventing such mistakes. In a restaurant where the new device is on trial one picks out one of the new hooks on the wall, places hat, coat and umbrella in it, brings down the upper arm, withdraws the key, which then goes into the vest pocket, and proceeds to eat. After the meal the key is used to release the apparel. The mistake of keeping the key cannot be made, for after withdrawing the apparel the lock retains the key.

### Omni Pan's New Coach.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has so far departed from his usual simplicity in matters of this kind as to order from London a state carriage which, it is said, will cost him no less than \$3,500. The arms of the South African republic will be painted upon the panels of the doors; silver eagles, the national emblem, will pass with spread wings upon the silver lamps and upon the four corners of the upper part of the carriage, and the interior will be lined with light blue satin.

### Big Death Rates of Cities.

The city having the greatest death rate in the world is Rhinow, Germany; the proportion being 28.62 per 1,000 in each year. Dublin follows with 27.03, and New York with 26.47.

### You men are a covetous set.

Young lady.

## FLASHES OF FUN.

Bingo—"I want to exchange this tandem for two wheels." Agent—"What's the matter?" Bingo—"I find that I am not strong enough to ride it."—Life.

The Wife—"What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John." The Husband—"Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake."—Town Topics.

"I never stirred from my room on Sunday until five o'clock in the afternoon." "What on earth were you doing?" "Oh! I was just glancing over the Sunday papers."—Puck.

Edith—"And when he said he was willing to die for you, what did you do?" Penelope—"Why, I nearly fainted!—the idea of the only man at a summer resort talking of dying!"—Puck.

Senator Rich (inculcating economy)—"It isn't what a man makes that makes him rich, you know." His Grandson—"Oh, I know that, grandpa—it's getting a prohibitive tariff put on it."—Puck.

Little Miss Muffet—"I don't thumpotte I ought to go around all alone with a gentleman like you, Mr. Donkey Boy, but I gueth-it's all right. The donkey is as good as most chaperons."—Bazar.

Mrs. Tenspot—"I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Wiloughby. Was it a long courtship?" Miss Skidmore—"Not very. My cyclometer registered about one hundred miles."—Judge.

Pease—"Well, there's the church bell. Castleton will be around in a minute." Hubbard—"What, are you going to church?" Pease—"Oh, no; but that was to be the signal for our century run."—Puck.

Miss Howler (who sings)—"That gentleman you just introduced me to said he would give anything if he had my voice. By the way, what business does he follow?" Friend—"He's an auctioneer."—Judge.

Professor—"Margaret, please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work. Where is it?" Margaret—"Why, sir, you are sitting on it."—Fillingde Blatter.

"What makes Bumpy so down on the long-distance telephone?" "He called up a man in Toledo who owes him two dollars and a half. They wrangled till it cost Bumpy thirteen dollars."—Detroit Free Press.

Sunday school superintendent (severely)—"Bobbie, I didn't see you in Sunday school yesterday." Bobbie (defiantly)—"No, sir. I was out on my wheel." Sunday school superintendent—"How were the roads?"—Life.

Askins—"That Miss Summerflirt seems to be very fond of outdoor sports." Amy Cutting—"Yes, indeed! All the morning she lies on the beach in her bathing-suit, and all the afternoon she sits on the piazza in her bicycle-suit."—Puck.

"What's the matter now?" asked the leading actor, as the manager took a letter to shreds and stamped his feet. "Matter? That performance of yours is so infernally bad that this person demands that his name be stricken from the free list."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"Do you believe that money has a personality?" She—"I don't know. Why?" He—"Here's a telegram I just got from my wife at the seashore, addressed to 'One Hundred Dollars,' in my care." She—"What does it say?" He—"It says 'come at once.'"—Life.

First tramp—"Haw! haw! I've won a bet I made with me friend, Beery Bill. He gave me odds of two to one I wouldn't do ten days' work inside of a year." Second tramp—"What's he been doing?" First tramp—"It says here he's been sent up for six months at hard labor."—Puck.

### Georgia Poetry.

A Georgia farmer has a son who writes verse, but is too modest to submit it for publication. One day, when the farmer was going to town, he took a bundle of poems along with him and handed them to an editor.

"They're pretty fair," said the editor. "His rhyme is all right, but there's something wrong with his feet."

"Well," said the farmer, "I won't deny it; he has got corns."

### Big Bridges.

The following table gives the lengths of the principal bridges in various countries: Tay, Great Britain, 9,606 feet; Forth, Great Britain, 5,532 feet; Moerdijk, Holland, 4,820 feet; Volga, Russia, 4,735 feet; Weichsel, Germany, 4,346 feet; Theon, Germany, 4,172 feet; Grandez (Elbe) Spain, 3,550 feet. The greatest single span of the Forth bridge is 1,725 feet, and of the East River (Brooklyn) bridge, 1,601 feet between the towers.

### An Indian Actress.

An Indian girl is playing Puck in *Mosses White-wrights* production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Her name is Ollie Heath, and she was born and raised among the Cherokee tribe. Subsequently she attended a seminary, and there gained her first knowledge of stage art.

### Morphine Habit in France.

The infection of morphine is a habit that is, unfortunately, on the increase in France, especially among the middle classes. On statistics furnished by the pharmacists it is estimated that there are in Paris at least 50,000 victims of the morphine habit, the majority of whom are women.

### Voice Cultivation.

The deaf and dumb young lady was conversing on her fingers with a friend.

"I'm going to have my voice cultivated," she spelled.

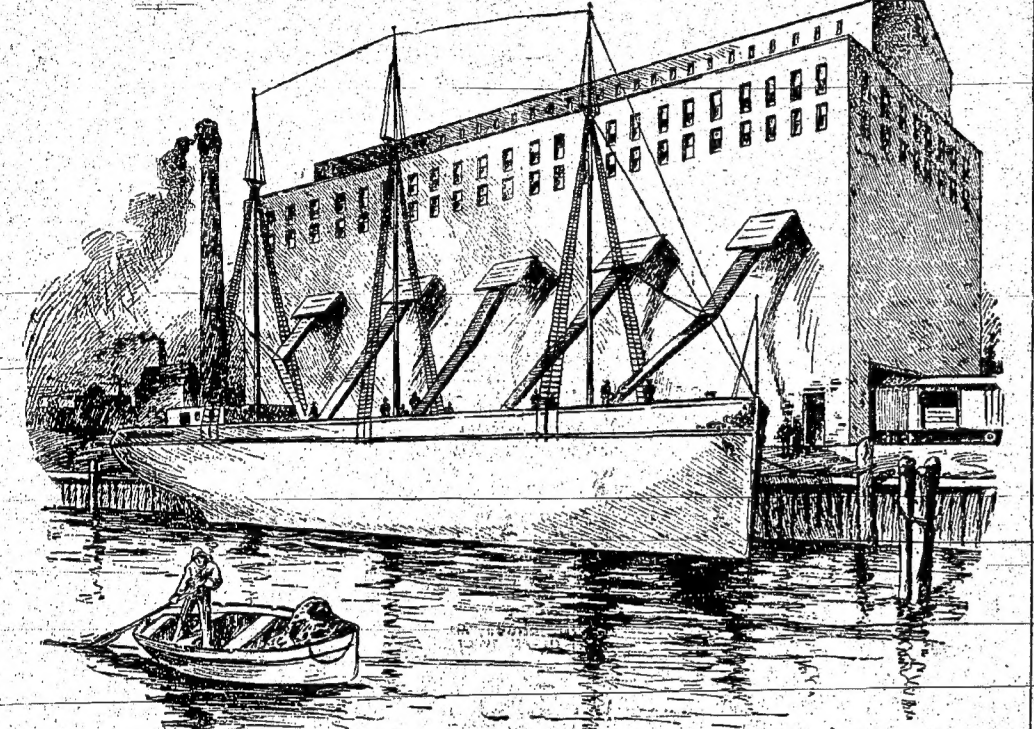
"How nice! What maniacal parlors do you patronize?"—New York World.

### Lazy People.

The laziest people on earth live on the Sandwich Islands. None of the natives do any work to speak of. Nature gives them enough to eat without any considerable labor, and they seem contented with what they thus receive.

### Tough on the Doctor.

Doctor—"I'm surprised to see you out so soon." Patient—"Yes; the dog upset the medicine you left for me."



LOADING A GRAIN BARGE AT A CHICAGO ELEVATOR.

and the newly developed ones of the Argentine Republic. The total exports from these three countries last year were 270,000,000 bushels. In our great export years of 1892 and 1893 we had crops to draw upon of 685,000,000 bushels grown in 1891 and 580,000,000 bushels grown in 1892. Last year our crop was 470,000,000 bushels, and this year it is believed to amount to 570,000,000 bushels.

From the moment this crop leaves the hands of the farmers it is the subject of the operations of a set of clever men, whose calculations are made upon such an accurate basis that the manner in which it shall reach the seaboard and the ports from which it shall be shipped would be determined by a difference of 1-16 of a cent a bushel. As a result the method of gathering and forwarding the grain has been reduced to a science, and the cost has been brought to the lowest possible figure. Preparations for buying the grain are begun months before it is cut. Every buyer knows not only the exact acreage planted in the section of country where he operates, but also the entire acreage it would be possible to plant there. From week to week, as the crop matures, he gets telegraphic reports of its condition, and when it is ready to sell he is informed to the hour.

Formerly the operators were often hampered for cars in which to receive the grain, and this is so in some localities yet, but within a few years there have sprung up thousands of small elevators thickly dotting every feeder, as well as the main railroad lines to the grain regions. Some of these are mere roadside bins, where the farmer may drive up upon an incline and shovel his load out, but many of them have a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 bushels and have an endless belt elevator, bins for different qualities of grain, and big hopper scales for weighing it. It is chiefly from these wayside storerooms that the grain finds its way into the enormous elevators at Chicago, Duluth, Superior, St. Paul, Buffalo and other railroad centers on the way to the seaboard, east or south.

The biggest elevators are those at Chicago and Buffalo, and the greatest of all grain routes is that over the great lakes to Buffalo. From Buffalo half a dozen trunk line railroads carry the crop to the sea. In addition to New York wheat is shipped from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston. At each port are elevators in which the grain is received, graded, stored, and finally passed out to the ships which take it across the ocean.

Wheat is shipped in only one kind of car—the box car—for it must not be exposed to the weather. The standard size holds 1,000 bushels or 60,000 pounds. A few cars are made which hold 80,000 pounds. Regular grain cars have an inside door of light plank, which is hung on hinges that slide down rods set in the car, one on each side of the doorway. When this door is not in use it is raised to the ceiling, where it lies flat and is hooked fast. When the car is to be loaded it is run alongside a grain bin and a telescopic chute is lowered into one doorway. The grain doors are closed, a valve is opened and the grain pours into the car until it is two-thirds full, the reg-

with this, but he knows a better trick. He places the bitter bowl under the stream of wheat and this stream, turned by the smooth rounded inside of the bowl, shoots off to one side just as a stream of water would, and the trimmer, by turning the bowl from time to time, sends the wheat wherever he wants it. A barge holds about 8,000 bushels. In an hour or less this is loaded, and then a tug takes her off to the ship.

A floating elevator lies alongside the latter. The barge ties up beside the floating elevator, a leg of an endless belt is thrust down into her hatchway and a dozen men shovel the grain up to the elevator to keep it supplied. In about an hour and a half the barge is emptied. The elevator does not deliver the wheat direct to the ship. Midway is another set of weighing hoppers, and it passes through these and is weighed before a second elevator carries it to a chute which sends it into the ship's hold. If there is a discrepancy between the railroad weights and the floating elevator weights, the railroad pays in cash for what is short or collects in cash for what is over. A loss of more than two bushels to a thousand would, however, require an explanation.

### Woman and the Camera.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, the photographic artist, writes, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, on "What a Woman Can Do With a Camera," telling the requisites for artistic and financial success in the pursuits of photography as a profession. "It is a profession," she strongly contends, "that should appeal particularly to women, and in it there are great opportunities for a good-paying business—but only under very well-defined conditions. The prime requisites are summed up in my mind after long experience, and thought are these: The woman who makes photography profitable must have, as to personal qualities, good common sense, unlimited patience to carry her through endless failures, equally unlimited tact, good taste, a quick eye, a talent for detail, and a genius for hard work. In addition, she needs training, experience, some capital, and a field to exploit. This may seem, at first glance, an appalling list, but it is incomplete rather than exaggerated; although to an energetic, ambitious woman, with even ordinary opportunities, success is always possible, and hard, intelligent and conscientious work seldom fails to develop small beginnings into large results."

"Good work should command good prices, and the wise woman will place a paying value upon her best efforts. It is a mistaken business policy to try and build up trade by doing something badly cheaper than somebody else. As to your personal attitude, be business-like in all your methods; cultivate tact, an affable manner, and the unflinching courtesy. It costs nothing but a little self-control, and determination to be patient and good-natured under most circumstances. A pleasant, obliging and business-like bearing will often prove the most important part of a clever woman's capital."

### Redeeming Mutilated Money.

According to the present rule of the redemption division of the United

the gainer in this case. Accidents of this nature are by no means rare, as is attested by the number of boxes of charred remnants of money which are kept among the curious records of the redemption division.

### Things We Ought to Know.

That water is purified by boiling.

That olive oil is a gentle laxative and should be freely used.

That good literature should be plentifully provided for the boys.

That all children, girls as well as boys, should be taught self-reliance.

That sprains may be greatly relieved by the use of poultices of hops or tansy.

That every kitchen should have a high stool on which one can sit when ironing.

That every household should possess a pair of scissors for trimming lamp wicks.

That there is no better medicine for bilious persons than lemon juice and water.

That hot, dry flannel, if applied to the face and neck, will relieve jumping toothache.

That if an iron is once allowed to be come red hot it will never retain the heat so well again.

That the "future destiny of the child," says Napoleon, "is always the work of the mother."

That a room may be swept without raising a dust by scattering scraps of damp newspaper around.

That in canning or preserving fruits and vegetables it is always most economical to choose the best and freshest.

That when putting away the stove-pipe for the summer it should be rubbed with linseed oil and put in a dry place.

That the rubber rings for fruit-jars when stiffened, may be restored by soaking them in water to which ammonia has been added.

That the gilding on tarnished picture frames may be restored by gently washing it with warm water, in which an onion has been boiled.

### Speed in Walking.

"There's no end of persons," said a man who walks a great deal himself, "who think they could walk four miles an hour, and very likely they could, but they would have to move along very briskly to do it. As a matter of fact, very few indeed do walk four miles an hour; three miles is a very fair gait, and when one exceeds that he is beginning to walk fast. If my recollection serves the old common time in the army carried a man two and five-eighths miles an hour. The distances which the soldier covers in an hour have now increased somewhat by slightly increasing the length of his steps, but my impression is that the common time remains under three miles an hour. Certainly three miles would be good, fair walking, and fully up to man's average speed."—New York Evening Sun.

### Canada's Unexplored Territory.

The unexplored area of Canada is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles. A quarter of this will be explored next year in the search for gold.

### Fog and Coal Gas.

According to the statement of Prof. Leves, a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power, but this is not so astonishing as the fact that, under similar circumstances, the searching light of an incandescent burner loses as much as 20.8 of its efficacy. The reason given by Prof. Leves for this phenomenon is that the spectrum of both the incandescent and the electric light approaches very nearly that of the solar spectrum; being very rich in the violet and ultra-violet rays. It is precisely these rays which cannot make their



MAUD MAYNARD NOEL.

eyes upon the world. To such there is no friend, like death, and why should not the law be a ministry of humane things, releasing from the oilum of murder the taking of life when an authorized board of humane physicians should decide it best?

"Persistent young criminals, too, after efforts to reform them have failed a certain number of times, and those horror and incurable pain and humiliating helplessness, by accident—why should not they be put out of the way kindly and solemnly? Everything but humanity is duly husbanded by man, and all these useless superfluities and infections lopped away. When once the race is perfected in love who shall say that the taking of harmful, suffering, and promiseless life shall not be regarded as a mercy rather than as a revenge?"

### Fog and Coal Gas.

According to the statement of Prof. Leves, a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power, but this is not so astonishing as the fact that, under similar circumstances, the searching light of an incandescent burner loses as much as 20.8 of its efficacy. The reason given by Prof. Leves for this phenomenon is that the spectrum of both the incandescent and the electric light approaches very nearly that of the solar spectrum; being very rich in the violet and ultra-violet rays. It is precisely these rays which cannot make their

### Canada's Unexplored Territory.

The unexplored area of Canada is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles. A quarter of this will be explored next year in the search for gold.

### Courting after marriage—Applying for a divorce.

**Crawfish Gives Away a Milkman.**  
"I have a deal more case against my milkman," said a prominent railroad official a day or two ago. "His waters his milk and I have, or rather my wife has, caught him dead to rights. The other day when we got our usual quantity of milk my wife was going to pour some from the can into a glass. She heard something hit the glass with a kind of dull thud and could see something dark in the bottom of the glass. Pouring it carefully out into another vessel, what do you suppose she found? A live crawfish, by Jove. A big, lusty fellow, who seemed just as happy and contented as though he were working on an embryo crevasse in levee. Now, do you mean to tell me that my milkman did not pour water into the milk? He put a great deal in it, too. The fact probably is that he dipped a big bucket of water up and put it in the milk. His crawfish got in the can that way."  
—New Orleans Times Democrat.

**Gross Outrages.**  
Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of incontinent people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, irritate their bowels with dressing, enemas, which interfere the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes even producing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true success remedy for these troubles, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effective. It also banishes dyspepsia, urinary complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

**The Sea Cucumber.**  
The sea cucumber, one of the curious jelly bodies that inhabit the ocean, can practically efface himself when in danger by squeezing the water out of his body, and forcing himself into a narrow crack—so narrow as not to be visible to the naked eye. He can throw out nearly the whole of his inside, and yet live and grow it again.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.**  
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

A woman never thinks a man a fool if he has once proposed to her.

Fabrics and cuticles are both rendered marvelously white by Gilmann's Skin Soap. It is a true skin soap and cleanser. It is the sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

## FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Interview With Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb.

Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I felled very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble.

Upon examination, he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away and that dull ache was gone.—Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass.

## VERY LOW RATES

TO...

## THE SUNNY SOUTH

VIA

## BIG FOUR ROUTE

ACCOUNT

## One Way Settlers' Excursion.

TICKETS ON SALE:

September 7th and 21st, October 5th and 19th.

For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address E. O. McCORMICK, WARREN J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Ass. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## PISOS CURE FOR

Best Cough Syrup, Throat Good, Use in Time, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

## AN OPEN LETTER

TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bottle of the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

## Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## CURED OF CHOREA.

How a Young Lady of Du Page Was Freed from St. Vitus' Dance.

From the American, Newark, Ohio.

Miss Francis E. Barber, daughter of Mr. Franklin E. Barber, of Du Page, Ill., who is one of the best time citizens of Du Page, for the past year has been in a pitiful condition from chorea, commonly called St. Vitus' dance. Miss Barber is a young lady of sixteen years, and is a highly nervous temperament brought on the disease. The best physicians were called, but they could do nothing for the young lady, and she got so bad and the spasms became so fierce at times that it often required three or four persons to hold her. The contortions of her face at such times were fearful to behold. While Miss Barber was thus suffering, with no seeming prospect of relief, the distracted father and mother heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resort they determined to try them on the daughter.

After taking less than one box of the pills the spasms ceased and the twitching of the face became less and less violent. Before four boxes had been used all signs of St. Vitus' dance had gone, her health was restored, and to-day she is one of the healthiest and rosiest girls in Du Page. In six months from the time that she began to take the pills she was able to resume her occupation as music teacher, and never felt the slightest symptoms of the malady. The young lady is the niece of H. E. Barber, Esq., the well-known lawyer of Joliet.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

## Rebuked Harrison.

We were waiting for the beds to be made up in the Santa Fe sleeper and passed the time swapping yarns.

"I met recently," said the Secretary of a Columbus (Ohio) corporation, "an old professor of Miami University, where ex-President Harrison graduated. He said that when Harrison was a senior in college an elderly man, whose name I have forgotten, came there to make a speech in favor of the abolition of slavery. It was, of course, the average abolition speech of those days about slavery—its wrongs, its injustice and the final results of its continuance. In those days of course very few of the colleges or college communities shared the sentiments of the abolitionists. The most progressive of them seldom went beyond the Henry Clay or Daniel Webster ground of compromise. Harrison had already been called on to reply. He was unprepared at a moment's notice to present a very formal argument, and in order to gain time to collect his thoughts he began with glittering generalities. 'The gentleman,' he said, 'is conversant with his subject. He is an older man than I am. He is a more experienced man. He is taller. He has more whiskers. He has longer hair.'"

"And better manners," interrupted the stranger in a mild remonstrant voice from the front-seat he had taken to hear the young orator. The youth stopped, blushed, could not recover his speech, and sat down without finishing."—Chicago Times-Herald.

## And the Only Word that Fits.

One sort of book holds its own in all the mutations of criticism, and that is the sort of book that boys like. The eternal boy insists upon action, courage, truth and bravery in the yarns he reads, and anything new-fangled he drops as "stiff"—only he uses a word of three letters for it.—Boston Transcript.

## Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Powder is a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## The Day of Doom.

Prof. Falb, of Vienna, fixes the extinction of the human race for November 13, 1899. On that day the earth is to come into collision with a comet, and everybody will be poisoned by gas or burnt to death.

## There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package.

The difference between a dog and a man is apt to find that she has married a pig for a sty.

## GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Power Restful to Weighed Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:

LANNING and purchasing for fall and winter is now in order, but before going far in these matters it behooves every woman to look after her present wardrobe. All wash dresses that are of a go-to-it-but-kind should be washed, roughed and laid away. Delicate muslins and laces, if fit for any wear next season, should be cleansed and carefully folded and smoothed into big boxes, and bows and ribbons should come off, be unstuffed or unsewed and folded to be made into bows and reset next season. A dainty lawn, even if it has seen much wear this season, will come out very fresh next summer if thus treated now, and be a distinct help in next year's warm weather wardrobe. While, if poked away of a mess just as it comes off from its last wearing, it would be a hopeless bundle of uselessness by next June. Such summer skirts and muslins as do not seem good enough to face a second summer season, may be of some use in winter house wear.

Light wool dresses, if suitable for house wear this winter should be renovated for such use. Things really worn out should be eliminated from the wardrobe and burnt. Remember that it is no charity to give away used-up finery. Summer hats should be carefully placed in separate boxes, all plumes, loops and upstanding trim-

clover. First is shown a street rig whose jacket was blisful colored cloth. Its novel revers and the rolled edge of its high collar were faced with white satin spangled with steel. Beneath the jacket was a plain silk waist, and the skirt was brown cashmere, braided with black. Although we are assured that "braids" are to be replaced this winter with ribbon trimmings, new dresses as freely trimmed with braid as this one was are plentiful enough to guarantee their stylishness. Wide ribbons are in dazzling variety. It is impossible to make authoritative choice so early in the season, but checks and plaids are especially attractive, and sash widths are offered in more variety than for a long time.

The manner of ribbon-trimming that

is promised to become general and that is already acceptable is shown at the right in the next picture. This dress was gray-green satiny, and narrow black velvet trimmed it at the hem of the skirt, at the top and bottom of the yoke, and on revers and collar. White satin gave the vest, belt and sash ends and faced the revers. The skirt was box-pleated front and back and side pleated at the sides. Next to this dress in the illustration is a tasteful answer to the demand that skirt and bodice trimming should harmonize. The skirt

ON THE GREEN FIELD IN RED.

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## SWEETIE'S LITTLE FELLER.

Sweetie's little feller—  
Everybody knows;  
Dunno what ter call him,  
But he mighty like a rose!

Lookin' in his mammy  
Wid eyes so shiny-blue,  
Make you think dat heaven  
Is comin' clost ter you!

When he's dar a-sleepin'  
In his little place,  
Think I see de angels  
Lookin' through de lace.

When the dark is fallin'  
When de shadders creep,  
Den dey comes on tip-toes  
Ter kiss him in his sleep.

Sweetie's little feller—  
Everybody knows;  
Dunno what ter call him,  
But he mighty like a rose!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

## Mistaken Identity

Soren Qvist was the pastor of the little village church of Vellyby, in Jutland. He was a man of excellent moral character, generous, hospitable and diligent in the performance of his sacred duties; but he was a man of constitutionally violent temper—a scourge to his household and a humiliation to himself.

He was a widower, with two children—a daughter, who kept house for him, and a son, holding an officer's commission in the navy.

At Ingvortrup, a village not far from Vellyby, dwelt a cattle farmer, Morten Burns, who was in ill-repute with his neighbors. The man paid court to the pastor's daughter, but his suit was rejected by both parent and child.

Morten Burns had a poor brother named Niels, who was a shiftless and lazy fellow, and withal quarrelsome. Soren Qvist, needing a farm hand, hired this scapegrace brother of the man who hated him. Niels Burns was constantly provoking the pastor's naturally irritable temper by his insolence and impudence.

Their relations as master and servant culminated in the mysterious disappearance which is the basis of a celebrated tragedy. Niels had been sent to dig a piece of ground in the pastor's garden; but the pastor found him not digging, but leisurely resting on his spade and cracking nuts which he had plucked.

The pastor scolded him angrily. The man retorted that it was no business of his to dig in the garden, at which Soren struck him twice in the face, and the man, throwing down the spade, retaliated. Thereupon the old pastor lost all self-control, and seizing the spade, he dealt the farm hand several blows with it.

Niels Burns fell to the earth like one dead, but when his master, in great alarm, raised him up, he broke away, leaped through the garden hedge, and made off into the neighboring wood. From that time he was seen no more.

Before long Morten Burns, the rich brother of the missing farm-hand, was hinting around the village that the parson had killed Niels and hidden his body. These rumors and insinuations passed from mouth to mouth, and as the farm-hand had disappeared the suspicion began to grow that the pastor had guilty knowledge of his end.

Finally Morten Burns appeared before the District Magistrate with three witnesses and charged the pastor with the murder of his brother. Two of these were a widow named Karsten and her daughter Else, who had been witnesses of the final struggle between the clergyman and the farm hand.

The third witness was a cottager named Larsen. On the night of the day following Niels Burns' disappearance he was returning home very late from Tolstrup, and was passing along the footpath which flanked the pastor's garden, when he heard the sound of some one digging.

Seeing that it was clear moonlight, he determined to find out who it was that was working in the garden at that late hour. He slipped off his wooden shoes, climbed up the hedge and parted the tops of the hazel bushes. Then he saw the pastor, in a green dressing gown and with a white nightcap on his head, busied in leveling the earth with a spade, but more than this he did not see, for the pastor turned suddenly around, as if some sound had struck his ear, and Larsen, being afraid of detection, let himself down and ran away.

Thereupon the pastor's garden was searched under the direction of the Magistrate. The pastor welcomed the searching party and called his farm servants to aid. He was confident that they would find nothing to confirm the accusation against him. The man Larsen was asked to point out the place where he had seen the pastor digging in the moonlight. He pointed to a heap of cabbage stalks and refuse. They had not dug long when one of them cried out: "Heaven preserve us!" and as all present crowded to look at what was visible above the earth.

"That is Niels' hat," cried Morten. "I know it well. Here is a security we shall find him. Dig away!" he shouted with fierce energy, and was almost as eagerly obeyed.

Soon an arm appeared and in a few minutes the entire corpse was disinterred. There seemed to be no doubt that it was the missing man. The face could not be recognized, for the features had been destroyed by blows; but all his clothes, even unto his shirt with his name on it, were identified by his fellow servants.

There was no alternative but to arrest the pastor on the spot. He most willingly surrendered himself, merely protesting his innocence. "Appearance against me," he said; "surely this must be the work of Satan and his ministry; but He still lives who will at his pleasure make my innocence manifest. Take me to prison. In solitude and in chains I will await what He in His wisdom shall decree."

The pastor was arrested and taken to jail. Next day the preliminary judicial examination was held. Two farm servants and a dairy maid, all in the employ of the accused pastor, testified that on the day of the murder they had been sitting near the open

window in the servants' room and had heard the pastor and the man Niels quarrelling until they came to blows. They added that they had twice heard the pastor threaten Niels with his life. The dairy maid deposed that on the night when Larsen saw the pastor in the garden she was lying awake in bed and heard the door leading from the passage into the garden creak, and that when she rose and peeped out she saw the pastor in his dressing gown and nightcap go out into the garden. What he did there she saw not; but about an hour afterward she again heard the creaking of the door.

When asked what he had to say in his defense the pastor replied solemnly: "Do help me God, I will say nothing but the truth. I struck deceased with the spade, but not otherwise than that he was able to run away from me and out of the garden. What became of him afterward or how he came to be buried in my garden, I know not."

As for the evidence of Larsen and the dairymaid, who say they saw him in the garden in the night, it is either a foul lie or a hellish delusion. I have no one on earth to speak in my defense.

When, some weeks later, the trial came on two more witnesses were produced. They declared that on the oft-mentioned night they were proceeding along the road which runs from the pastor's garden to the wood when they met a man carrying a sack on his back, who passed them and walked in the direction of the garden. His face they could not see, inasmuch as it was concealed by the overhanging sack, but as the moon was shining on his back they could plainly descry that he was clad in a pale-green coat and a white nightcap. He disappeared near the pastor's garden hedge.

No sooner did the pastor hear the evidence of the witnesses to this effect than his face turned ashy, hue, and he cried out in a faltering voice: "I am fainting," and was so prostrated in body that he had to be taken back to prison.

There, after a period of severe suffering, to the intense astonishment of every one, he made to his friend, the District Magistrate, who had first arrested him, the following strange confession:

"From my childhood, as far back as I can remember, I have ever been passionate, quarrelsome and proud, impatient of contradiction and ever ready with a blow. Yet have I seldom let the sun go down on my wrath, nor have I borne ill will to any one. When but a lad I slew in anger a dog which one day ate my dinner which I had left in his way. When, as a student, I went on foreign travel, I entered on slight provocation into a brawl with a German youth in Leipzig, challenged him and gave him a wound that endangered his life."

After a pause of anguish he continued: "I will now confess the crime which no doubt I have committed, but of which I am, nevertheless, not fully conscious. That I struck the unhappy man with the spade I know full well, and have already confessed, whether it were with the flat side or with the sharp edge I could not in my passion discern; that he fell down and afterward again rose and ran away, that is all that I know to a surety. What follows— heaven help me!—four witnesses have seen, namely, that I fetched the corpse from the wood and buried it, and that this must be substantially true I am obliged to believe, and I will tell you wherefore:

"Three or four times in my life that I know of has happened to me to walk in my sleep. The last time about nine years ago—I was next day to preach a funeral sermon over the remains of a man who had unexpectedly met with a frightful death. I was at loss for a text, when the words of a wise man among the ancient Greeks suddenly occurred to me: 'Call no man happy until he be in his grave.'"

"To use the words of a heathen for the text of a Christian discourse was not, methought, seemly, but I then remembered that the same thought, expressed in well nigh the same terms, was to be met somewhere in the Apocrypha. I sought and sought, but could not find the passage. It was late; I was wearied by much previous labor; I therefore went to bed and soon fell asleep. Greatly did I marvel the next morning when on arising and seating myself at my writing desk I saw before me, written in my own handwriting on a piece of paper: 'Let no man be deemed happy before his end cometh.' (Syraeh, xi., 34.)"

"Mark now—when the two witnesses this morning delivered their evidence before the Court, then my previous sleep-walkings suddenly flashed across me, and I likewise recalled that in the morning after the night during which the corpse must have been buried, I had been surprised to see my dressing-gown lying on the floor just inside the door; whereas it was always my custom to hang it on a chair at my bedside."

"The unhappy victim of my unbridled passion must in all likelihood have fallen down dead in the wood, and I must, in my sleepwalking, have followed him thither. Yes—the Lord have mercy! so it was, so it must have been."

On the following day sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner—a sentence which many felt was severe, but not Soren Qvist. He lounged, he said, for death, and he maintained his strength of mind to the last, and from the scaffold he addressed to the bystanders a discourse of much power, which he had composed in prison during his last days. Then he was beheaded.

One and twenty years after Pastor Soren Qvist of Vellyby had been accused, tried, condemned and executed for the murder of his serving-man, an old beggarman applied for alms to the people of Aalsø, the parish adjoining Vellyby.

Suspensions were aroused by the exact likeness the beggarman wore to Morten Burns of Ingvortrup, who had lately died, and also by the curious and anxious inquiries the man made concerning events long past.

The pastor of Aalsø, who had buried Morten Burns, took the vagabond to his parsonage, and there the fellow, all unconscious of the portentous nature of the admission, acknowledged that he was Niels Burns, the very man for whose supposed murder

the pastor had suffered the shameful death of a criminal.

The truth may be summed up briefly. Morten had nursed a mortal hatred of Soren Qvist from the time he refused him his daughter and had determined on revenge. It was he who compelled Niels to take service with the pastor; he had spurred him on to his repeated offenses, in the expectation that violence would result, owing to the pastor's hasty temper, and had carefully nursed the feud, which arose between master and man. Niels told him daily all that took place.

On leaving the garden on that fatal day he had run over to Ingvortrup to acquaint his brother with what had happened. Morten shut him up in a private room that no one might see him.

Shortly after midnight, when the old village was asleep, the two brothers went to a place where the roads crossed each other, and where two days previously, according to the custom of that time, a suicide had been buried—a young man of about Niels' age and stature. By the light of a lantern, in spite of Niels' reluctance and remonstrance, they dug up the corpse and took it into Morten's house.

Niels was made to strip and don a suit of Morten's, and the corpse was clad, piece by piece, in Niels' cast-off clothes, even to the very ear-ring. Then Morten battered the dead face with a spade and hid it in a sack until the next night, when they carried it into the wood near Vellyby parsonage and buried it.

"And now," said the vengeful Morten to his brother, "you go your way. Here is a purse with \$400—make for the frontier, and never set foot on Danish soil again."

Niels did as he was commanded and enlisted for a soldier, suffered great hardships, lost a limb and finally returned to his native place a mere wreck.

This true story is still the foremost cause celebre of Danish jurisprudence.—Louisville Commercial.

## BIGGEST FREIGHT ENGINE.

It Will Haul Forty-five Loaded Cars up a Mountain.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is constructing at its Juniata shops in Altoona, Penn., the largest, heaviest, and most powerful freight engine ever designed. It is intended to haul ore from the lakes to Pittsburgh over the Erie and Pittsburgh road, in competition with Carnegie's new line. It will not differ from the standard Pennsylvania Railroad freight engine except in size and weight, but, as it will have double the hauling capacity of the class B freight engine now in use, this difference is of the greatest importance. The steel boiler, or steam generator, of the new engine is a gigantic affair, 72 inches in diameter and 24 feet in length.

The sheet in the barrel of the boiler is 13-16 of an inch in thickness, fastened with one inch rivets. It will contain 318 flues. The naked boiler will weigh 42,150 pounds. Some idea of its size may be obtained from a comparison with an ordinary boiler, which is from three-eighths to one-half an inch in thickness, 18,000 to 22,000 pounds in weight, and contains from 180 to 200 flues. The engine is of consolidated type, four wheels connected with pony truck, and will weigh, when completed, ninety-six tons. The wheel centres are of cast steel, the full diameter of wheel 56 inches. The cylinders will have a 22 by 28 inch stroke. The guides will be of steel, two bars. The engine will carry 210 pounds of steam. The cylinder in the tender is constructed of steel three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and will have a capacity of 4,500 gallons.

It is expected that the new engine will haul forty-five loaded cars up the mountain from this city. The most powerful freight engines now in use haul but twenty loaded cars up the same elevation. When in service on the Erie and Pittsburgh road it will be in connection with 100,000-pound cars. The capacity of the ordinary car is 60,000 to 80,000 pounds, the greater number being 60,000. The new engine, however, will only be in complete working order with 400-ton cars behind her, when twenty miles an hour can be made with ease. These cars will be fully equipped with air brakes and every appliance insuring safety, and will not carry a train crew, the whole duty of managing the train devolving on the engineer. In this respect the train will not differ from a passenger train, which is controlled almost entirely by the engineer, the duties of the conductor and brakemen relating mainly to the passengers.

## New Material for Matches.

It is predicted that paper is the coming material for matches. The prospect of the wooden-match industry being appreciably affected by a new process for manufacturing matches of paper is held to be extremely probable, particularly as the best wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than the wooden product and weigh much less, which counts for much in exportation. The sticks of the matches consist of paper, rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and, when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine and similar substances, sticks well together and burns with a bright, smokeless and odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine.

When the sticks are cut to size they are dipped into phosphorus, also by machinery, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.

There is some talk of utilizing the new invention in the manufacture of matches on an extensive scale for export in India. The invention involves no waste whatever, and the paper is delivered in rolls like the telegraph tape, and converted at one operation into match-sticks, and by a second into matches that would dry without stoving for a large part of the year in India. One thing, however, must be made sure of—that a wax is used which will harden at a shade temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit at least.—Boston Transcript.

## PIONEER PROSPECTORS.

ADVENTURES OF THE FIRST YUKON GOLD MINERS.

A Party of Seventy-two, including "Seattle Nell," Almost Starved in the Midst of Their Useless Wealth—Rescued by the Thetis.

The present gold fever in Alaska reminds Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who is in charge of the Baltimore branch of the hydrographic office of the United States Navy, of an early experience to which he was a party. He was an officer on the Thetis when she rescued seventy-two stranded miners and their gold on the coast of Alaska in 1899.

Previous to 1899 a miner named "California Pete" had left Juneau, on the southern coast of Alaska, and gone over land to the headwaters of the Yukon river. In the course of time Pete did not return, and rumors floated among the miners of Juneau that Pete had "struck it rich."

Seventy-two miners and Seattle Nell decided that what was "good enough" for California Pete would also suit them, and they decided to follow his trail and strike out for fortune.

Juneau originally consisted of a settlement of seven Indians, but upon the discovery of gold the population included, as a miners' newspaper stated, "3000 men and seventy odd women." It was from this field that the seventy-two miners and Seattle Nell started into the bleak north. They were ten days on a steamer, which worked its way through the islands and narrow waters to the foot of Chilkoot pass. Here they shouldered their supplies and scant mining implements and started through the divide. Seattle Nell had taken along several kegs of alcohol, with which she intended to mix brown sugar and water and sell it as whisky. The miners carried no liquors themselves, as they did not want any fighting, and though Nell was welcome, her alcohol was not. The beast of burden stumbled in the divide, and Nell's alcohol rolled down a precipice and was lost. The way she stormed about it was a caution.

After two days' tramping the prospectors were out of the pass and at the headwaters of the Yukon river. Here they took canoes and ran down with the current, after many spills in the rapids, to Forty Mile creek, which is the centre of the recent discoveries. They had arranged that a steamer was to travel the 1,500 miles up the river when the season opened, and take home those who wished to go by the water route. When this vessel arrived at Forty Mile creek the men had met with little luck, they had no money, and the vessel left them behind. Afterward every man out of the seventy-two had found at least \$800 worth of the yellow metal, others had \$1,500, some had \$2,000 and one had \$3,000.

Their wealth was useless, however, in the Alaskan wilderness, as there was no food to buy and supplies were running short. If they had been put on short rations the food would have been consumed six months before the next steamer was due. Starvation stared them in the face. It was almost impossible to go up the stream against the rapids, and then attempt Chilkoot Pass in the winter season. The seventy-two and Seattle Nell decided to drift with the Yukon river 1,500 miles to its mouth at St. Michael, where a vessel stopped at rare intervals, and the few Indians at the place did not see any one from civilization for six months or a year.

By rare good luck the United States steamer Thetis was returning from the Arctic sea, whither she had been sent to look for a lost whaler. She stopped at St. Michael to land a party of men and supplies. This was five days after the miners had arrived at the settlement. As a boat put off from the Thetis the occupants were startled to hear a rattle of revolvers, the boom of guns and pandemonium generally at sleepy St. Michael. The seventy-two stranded men had seen the Stars and Stripes and were frantic in their efforts to attract attention. The men begged to be taken back to civilization. The captain of the Thetis sent three officers ashore to see if they were really in need. The seventy-two men met in a room twenty-five feet square. The uniformed officers were given seats. After much coughing and nudging of one another, the uncouth, but big-hearted, committee succeeded in stating their difficulties. They were not used to standing up and making addresses. All the men were taken aboard and shipped as seamen for their rations.

Seattle Nell was a woman, who could not be taken aboard a United States man-of-war, and she was left in the wilderness with the Indian settlement, to wait months for a steamer. Aboard the ship the miners did not know a rope, but, if it was shown to them and it had to be pulled, it was manned with a will. They were big and strong, but on the first day out a gale prostrated them with seasickness. California Pete was found lying on deck unable to get up or even smile, and when an officer summoned him he could only raise his hat as respectful recognition. They placed their gold in charge of the ship's paymaster and refused receipts. When the Thetis landed them at Sitka the men wanted to pay for the passage, but this was not permitted, and then they desired to entertain the whole ship's company, but the Thetis had to proceed south.—Baltimore American.

## The Japanese Language.

The Japanese language is a combination of the tongue of the ancient inhabitants of the island; and is, therefore, unlike other languages. Literature was introduced into Japan from China with the religion of Buddha, but the words of pronunciation have been so softened to fit the melodious Japanese tongue that the Japanese cannot understand the Chinese, nor the Chinese the Japanese. As a large proportion of the Chinese characters are used, it is not difficult for the Chinese and Japanese to communicate by writing. The difficulty of learning to write the Japanese language is very great, as, in addition to the Japanese alphabet, some 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese characters must be memorized, and the eye and hand trained to distinguish and delineate them. An American started the first newspaper, in 1871, with 1,200 characters, but was compelled to increase

them, and now uses 12,000. In the printing office each compositor sits at the desk, with the letters of the Japanese alphabet within his reach, while boys bring the Chinese characters from their numerous places for him to set up. The Japanese literature is rich in works of fiction, fables, legends and poetry, and as they are generally written in Japanese, they are largely read by the common people.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

## NEW CAVE IN INDIANA.

Exploring Party Has Gone More Than a Mile Into It.

From New Middleton, Harrison Co., Ind., comes the story of a new cave of wonderful beauty which has just been discovered. The first explorers report that they could hear voices in the cave, but were unable to locate the direction from which they came, and this story has revived the tradition that pignies once inhabited the Marenco cave, about twenty miles distant.

The country under which the caves lie is full of basin-like depressions, as if the land had sunk, but immense forest trees growing in these basins show that the terrestrial disturbance took place a long time ago. Men clearing away a fallen tree on the farm of Henry Pleiss, near New Middleton, discovered a new cave entrance at the foot of a low hill. A current of air came from the cavern, and this suggested to them that there was probably water in it, but an exploration of the first apartment of the cave showed it to be perfectly dry, with a brisk current of air flowing through it. In one side was an opening about two feet wide. Passing through this the exploring party found themselves at the head of a flight of thirty-two well worn steps; which had the appearance of having been cut by man. From this room a second flight of thirty-two steps led to a still lower level. These steps were so worn as to be almost perpendicular, and the descent had to be made with the aid of a rope.

The exploring party traveled on a descending grade of about fifty degrees for more than a mile, when they came to an abrupt precipice. Up to this point the cavern had been as dry as an ordinary cellar, but at the top of the precipice a noise like the roaring of a cataract could be heard. Plummets were let down over the precipice at various points, and the bottom was found to be forty feet down. The ceiling was low at this point, but there was room enough to rig a tackle, so the party descended. On this next level the cave was found to widen and played beautiful stalactites, which reflected the colors of the rainbow as they glowed in the light of the torches.

Every word uttered was re-echoed many times. A pretty little stream ran through the stalactites with a faint ripple. A water snake, several kinds of eyeless fish and a toad were the only life found.

This part of the cave has been explored for nearly half a mile. There are thought to be lateral exits among the hills and these will be hunted for as soon as possible. There are also supposed to be other passages of the cave leading from the second level, which are now covered with debris. These also will be explored.

## A Question of Education.

I was sitting on a keg of nails in a West Virginia mountain store watching a native dicker with the merchant over a trade of a basket of eggs for a calico dress. After some time a bargain was closed, the native walked out with the dress in a bundle under his arm, and I followed him.

"Isn't any business of mine," I said, "but I was watching that trade, and was surprised to see you let the eggs go for the dress."

"What for?" he asked in astonishment, as he mounted his horse.

"How many eggs did you have?" "Basket full."

"How many dozen?" "Dunno. Can't count."

"That's where you miss the advantages of education. With knowledge you might have got two dresses for those eggs."

"But I don't want two dresses, mister," he argued.

"Perhaps not; but that was no reason why you should have paid two prices for one. The merchant got the advantage of you because of his education. He knew what he was about."

He looked at me for a minute, as if he felt real sorry for me. Then he grinned and pulled his horse over close to me.

"I reckon," he half whispered, casting furtive glances toward the store, "his education ain't so much more'n mine ez you think it is. He don't know how many ru' the eggs is spiled, an' I do," and he rode away before I could argue further.—Boston Herald.

## A Venerable Yew-Tree.

In the churchyard at Darley Dale, England, is the most venerable yew-tree in the world. Many authorities claim for it a fabulous age, making it as much as three thousand years old. It is thirty-three feet in girth; but its trunk has suffered not a little from the modern Goths and Vandals, who have carved their names in the bark, and employed other methods of mutilation. The tree is now fenced round to save it from further insult; and whatever may be its precise age," says Rev. Dr. John Charles Cox, "there can be little doubt that this grand old tree has given shelter to the first Britons when planning the construction of the dwellings that they erected on many yards to the west of its trunk; to the Romans who built up the funeral pyre for their slain comrades just clear of its branches; to Saxons, converted, perchance, to the true faith by the preaching of St. Dunno beneath its pleasant shade; to the Norman monks, chiseling their quaint sculptures to form the first stonehouse of prayer erected in its vicinity; and to the host of Christian worshippers, who, from that day to this, have been here, under its hoary limbs, in women's arms to the baptismal font, and then on men's shoulders to their last sleeping-place in the soil that gave it birth."—London Public Opinion.

Glasgow, Leeds and Sheffield have carried on the street-car business to a greater extent than any other cities in Great Britain.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dr. Jordan, of Stanford University, says that the only way to save the seal herd is to prohibit pelagic sealing.

Some \$400,000 of world's fair money still remains to be distributed among the stockholders at Chicago. It has been tied up by litigation.

According to the Indianapolis News the board of public work of that place recently made a proposition to the council that "we put our heads to bed and build a wooden pavement this fall."

England's Cinque Ports, now nearly all high and dry, may become harbors again. The sea, which for centuries has been receding from Rye and Winchelsea, is returning and is fast eating into the land.

One of the students at the Chautauque cooking school is a middle aged man. "I am a widower," he explained when he entered. "I must either get married or take a course in cooking; and I prefer the latter."

A deaf and dumb congress is about to be held in London. Some of the newspapers are complaining that no list of speakers has yet been announced. It is probable, however, that "fall hands" will carry on conversation even if no formal addresses are to be made.

Talk about Klondike! That country isn't "in it" with our farmers. They will get over \$500,000,000 more for their crops this year than last, from present indications. That's more gold than the whole of Alaska will yield in years. And our farmers are getting it right here without leaving "all the comforts of home."

There is a nervous anxiety among some people to discover a new name for the Anglo-Saxon subjects of the queen. One genius has hit upon "Anglicander" as suitable to inhabitants of the British Isles and of the colonies alike. It is not probable that any Englishman or Australian will yearn to call himself an "Anglicander."

The Yashima, the new Japanese battleship built in England, is the fastest vessel of the kind afloat, and it is claimed from the showing made on her trial trip that she is one of the greatest fighting machines ever built. She is 372 feet long, with 73 feet beam and 26.3 feet draught, and has 12,400 tons displacement. She has the very best armour, ranging in thickness from 18 to 14 inches.

The rapid rise of the land about Hudson Bay is said to be the most remarkable gradual upheaval of an extensive region ever known. Driftwood-covered beaches are now twenty to sixty or seventy feet above the water, new islands have appeared, and many channels and all the old harbors have become too shallow for ships. At the present rate this shallow bay will disappear in a few centuries, adding vast areas of dry land or salt marsh to British territory in America.

Street railroads, says Municipal Affairs, are owned and operated by thirty-three cities of England and Scotland, by some cities in Germany, Switzerland, Holland and of the Australian colonies; by Toronto and in a measure by New Orleans. Municipal ownership is, therefore, no new or impracticable thing. It is feasible and practicable. It must be at least reasonably successful, and it cannot be attended with any greater political evils than the no more universal municipal ownership of docks, ferries, bridges, markets and the water supply.

There have been three British wars with Afghanistan during the Victorian sixty years, and the news from the Khyber Pass seems ominous of another. One of the earliest military tragedies of the Queen's reign was the appalling massacre of McNaghten's command in one of the passes leading southward from Cabul into India. Over 16,000 men, women and children, retreating from the Afghan capital under pledges of a peaceful journey to India, were overtaken in the pass by the ferocious tribesmen and massacred within a few hours. One man only survived the slaughter, and he badly wounded, crawled slowly on to Jellalabad to tell the horrible story.

The indications are now that the current agricultural year will prove a great one for the farmers. In almost every line—especially in cotton, rice, corn, wheat, peas and potatoes—the yield promises to be full and the market better than for some years. Added to this is the fact that the farmers are less in debt than they have been for a quarter of a century. The proceeds from their crops, therefore, will go into their pockets or to swell their savings bank accounts, and not to satisfy mortgages and liens and open accounts for provisions and supplies.

The farmers have been learning and practicing close economy during the past two or three years, and they find it profitable.

Can nothing be done to save the old landmarks of American history? The stately old mansion of the Van Rensselaer family in Albany, N. Y., was sold a few days ago in pursuance of an interlocutory judgment, and will be torn down to make room for an ice-house. It is one of the oldest dwelling houses in America, having been built somewhere between 1620 and 1642. It was at the old wall in the rear of this mansion that Schenck wrote the famous old national song, "Yankee Doodle." And it was here that General Abercrombie and his staff had their headquarters. It was also for some time the residence of Lafayette and the scene of those stories of love, romance and war in which the old Van Rensselaer mansion was a central figure.

The art of cooking has advanced materially since the days when our ancestors buried their meats in the ground and built the fire above; baked their cakes among the glowing embers and utilized the services of trained dogs to turn the roasting spit upon which the succulent joints were hung. But even with aluminum kitchen utensils, chafing dishes, basting pans, portable ranges, and all, there is still something left to be accomplished.

What is wanted in this hurrying, bustling epoch is food condensation. The blood-producing and life-sustaining properties of a first-class dinner—soup, fish, entrees, roast, game, des-

sert, etc.—should be concentrated in the form of a minute capsule, capable of being swallowed instantly, and digested at leisure. Then, instead of wasting time in eating dinner, we could take it as a pill and go about our business without delay.

Insurance against non-employment is an experiment, begun in America in the current year. It is a private enterprise. Its dues are heavier than those of similar European societies, but its benefits are also much larger. As in the case of the European societies, voluntary non-employment, or non-employment for any cause within the control of the beneficiary, makes all benefits voidable. This excludes the striker. A significant feature of this movement is the effect which it will have upon employment agencies. It is to the interest of the non-employment insurance companies to help their beneficiaries to get work. Abroad the societies work in conjunction with employment agencies, the state lending its own assistance in this direction. In Chicago a company insuring against non-employment supplies to its beneficiaries the services of two employment bureaus without charge.

Both in point of efficiency and economy and in the health of the convict North Carolina's experiment in the employment of convicts in road building is said to have been very satisfactory. A surprising discovery is that it costs less, by about six cents a day per convict, to maintain the prisoners when at work on the roads than when confined in jail, the basis of the calculation being the returns from eighty counties. Being offered certain inducements in the way of rewards or the shortening of the term of imprisonment if they remain at their posts and faithfully discharge their duties, the convicts are employed on the roads much as hired labor would be, under the control of a foreman without any guard. They are even allowed to remain at their homes from Saturday night till Monday morning. The result of this astonishing experiment, which has been in operation for a year, has been, according to Professor Holmes, secretary of the Road Association of North Carolina, that "not a convict has attempted to escape." It is also officially reported that as laborers the convicts have been "much more efficient than the labor which can be hired at ordinary prices." In addition, this public punishment of criminals is believed to act as a sufficient deterrent on evil doers.

The military and naval weakness of Great Britain in this jubilee year has found a Jeremiah in Sir Charles Dilke. He has not been silenced by the spectacular greatness of the British fleet—by the miles of floating fortresses, the leagues of dashing squadrons, which pointed a moral and adorned a tale of Spitehead. Indeed, he reveals